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The Daily Commercial.

WE must again, and for the last time, notify those of our weekly exchanges that get our daily for their weekly issues, that in order to continue the present arrangement, it will be necessary for them to publish our new Prospectus (to be found in another column) immediately.

General Rosecrans in His Own Defense.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Thursday, contained a paragraph under the head of "ROSECRANS and STEELE," in the letter of a correspondent, setting forth that Gen. ROSECRANS was relieved because of the comparative failure of the Missouri campaign. The General has written a letter to the *Commercial*, which appeared yesterday, in which he makes an unqualified denial of all the charges made against him in the public prints. He refrained from responding to charges of a like nature, made last year, from a sense of duty to the country, but now he has come to the conclusion that for the same reason it is his duty to disabuse the public mind in reference to the charges of his slanderers. He denies that he disobeyed the orders of the President, or of any other superior officer; that he ever used opium in any form but as a medicine, and that but rarely; that he has been addicted to intemperance, or that he was subject to "a disabling, mental disease." He charges the paternity of the slanders upon "a former attache of the Chicago *Tribune* office, who had some position in the office of one of the Assistant Secretaries of War, and that the same fellow afterwards wrote and published a lying article in the Washington *Star*, to do away with the bad effect of "Agate's" "*authentic statement*," which was not sufficiently "down on ROSECRANS" to suit his enemies, by stating "it is now pretty well ascertained that 'authentic statement' was prepared in Cincinnati."

The General says that doubtless the Government had reasons for relieving him of the command of the Department of the Missouri but throws himself upon his record.

Is Savannah Sherman's Destination?

The assertion by the Indianapolis *Journal* that Charleston, not Savannah, is the point to which SHERMAN is aiming, has a shadow of corroboration in our dispatches. Rebel advices are to the effect that Savannah is not invested much less captured. It would seem that if SHERMAN was moving in earnest on Savannah and intended to take it, time enough has elapsed to accomplish his purpose. At least something more conclusive than has been received, should have been heard of his movements in that quarter. May it not turn out, after all, that the movements Savannah-ward, by the army and navy, have been but feints, and that we shall next hear from SHERMAN thundering at the back gate of Charleston?

The New Expedition.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, under date of the 10th, says: "The Naval Expedition now gathering here expects to leave for the South in a few days, but its exact destination I cannot state. The rebels say that it is destined for Wilmington, and that a co-operating army will accompany it."

The same writer says:—"Two of the ironclads which have been up the James River returned to-day. They are named the Mahopac and Canonicus. The former received something to remember the rebels by, in the shape of seven shots on her sides, deck and turret. One shell tore off part of the deck plating, but did no harm."

Late News Items.

Dr. Livingston, the celebrated traveler who explored Central Africa, is about returning to India.

About the 14th of November, a child of Miles Randall, in Wolfboro, Massachusetts, was taken sick with diptheria, since which time he has buried his six children, his wife and her sister, all with the same disease. He has also been very sick himself.

A rich joke on Gen. Butler is current in army circles. It seems that the regular officers have little faith in the Dutch Gap Canal, and at a recent court-martial in the Army of the James a soldier was sentenced *to two years hard labor on said canal*. The report adds that Butler was disgusted, and dissolved the court immediately upon hearing of this finding and sentence of the court.—*N. Y. World.*

Recently, while the people of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, were anxiously looking out for news from the United States, a large clipper arrived from San Francisco, and on being boarded by the news boat, the captain was met by a gentleman who was a devil of a row in the United States, but he didn't learn the particulars."

The Dover (New Hampshire *Gazette* says that several parties in that city have recently purchased an iron steamer, a captured block ade-runner, with the intention of running her as a passenger and freight-boat between Dover and Boston.

The debt of Vermont amounts to $1,640,865 or $5 21 for each person in the State. A claim of $90,000 against the General Government if collected and paid will reduce the debt by that sum. The debt is principally funded and is payable in 1871, 1877 and 1874. The total expenditures last year including interest on the debt and war expenses, were $1,228,991, making the increase of the State debt for the year $253,147.

The fall and winter so far, it is stated, have been very favorable to the winter grain crops at the West. Wheat, rye and barley are looking remarkably well.

The Indianapolis *Journal* is confident that Sherman's destination is Charleston, and that army movements towards Savannah are feints

One thing said by Sherman at Milledgeville greatly exercises one of the rebel correspondents:

"The State House and Executive Mansion were, after consultation on the part of Sherman and other Generals, left standing, on the ground that Georgia, within six months, would be again part of the United States through State action. A staff officer repeatedly asserted that they knew that the State would go back."

The New England Emigrant Aid Company

are sending emigrants to Oregon. A small party is to leave for that distant State on the 20th day next. The fare, a third class or cheap passage is taken, is about three hundred dollars.

The London *Post*, the organ of the British ministry, in an article on the resignation of Lord Lyons, says:—"We think we are justified in saying that the pacific relations still existing between Great Britain and the so-called United States of America are due, in the first degree, to the calm temper displayed by Lord Lyons in his intercourse with the Government of Washington."

THE capture of BEAUREGARD with Savannah is not an unlikely event. The rebel general reached the city on the 6th, where also were HARDEE, SMITH and TAYLOR.

A costly and wearisome do-nothing court-martial, in New York, has evoked an order from the Secretary of War cutting off commutations of fuel and quarters to all officers on court-martials or military commissions throughout the United States; also a similar cutting off of commutations from all officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps, on any duty in Washington; also a pruning of the soldiers of that favored corps, detailed as clerks or otherwise, and a sending of them back to the ranks, and saddling their duties on officers. The ball thus put in motion may roll through the entire War Department.

Dr. Alexander Reed, an influential citizen of Washington, Pennsylvania, died of small pox on Wednesday

So importunate have the applicants for clerkships become, that the members of Congress have prevailed on the heads of departments to declare that henceforth positions will only be given to those who have served honorably in the Union armies." This closes the gates against a horde of young politicians, who are seeking reward for their services during the past campaign.

THE PROFIT OF BLOCKADE SERVICE.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy states that, after deducting the expenses, over $13,000,000 accrued as prize money, resulting from the sale of condemned prizes. One-half of this goes to the Government. The admirals commanding on the blockade have been Lee, Dahlgren, Farragut, Bailey and Porter. Their share of the unappropriated $7,500,000 will be $3,350,000. Lee, Dahlgren and Farragut will divide the larger portion of this, as few captures have been made by Bailey's squadron, and Porter has only been in command of the North Atlantic squadron a short time. The seizure and murder of the squadrons off Wilmington and Charleston will also realize a handsome sum—the one-fiftieth of the grand aggregate, or $65,000.

The New York *Commercial* says: Gen. Dix, in his two volumes of printed speeches, and his years of public speaking, has said nothing that so pleased the public as his order directing his troops in the future to hunt raiders over the border, to follow them till they are captured, and not to surrender them under any circumstances.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, full of interesting reading matter, as usual, is for sale at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX

Five Per Cent. on Income for 1863.

Heavy Tax-Payers in that part of Allegheny County lying in the XXIIId District—List of those who Pay $100 and Upward.

We have carefully taken from the books of Samuel Marks, Esq., United States Assessor of the Twenty-third District, the following list of tax-payers, who pay one hundred dollars and upwards on their incomes, residing in Allegheny county:

Alston John	$131 70
Avery C decd	338 80
Avery Andrew	283 25
Atwell Chas	282 50
Atwell John	288 80
Arnold C	1000 00
Bagaley Wm	595 00
Brewer E	1346 25
Baxter J W decd	183 35
Brown Jas	345 65
Bungey Alfred	115 30
Brown C decd	227 10
Bidwell Anson	104 88
Brown John Jr	200 00
Black George	573 35
Bourne Edward	215 80
Birchfield T J	181 45
Brunot F R	891 05
Bissell W S	116 60
Book D M	125 10
Bennett Wm	222 90
Breading J C dec	128 45
Conison Wm	150 00
Carnahan J L	105 25
Caldwell C L	941 40
Cass Geo W	498 10
Calhoun Geo	471 35
Cooper J F	138 40
Coehran Geo W	277 55
Cridge M	101 35
Childs Harvey	83 05
Carr Jesse W	1400 95
Cooper Jas M	921 35
Dilworth Wm jr	3000 00
Davis H F	127 85
Donaldson W B	750 00
Dunlap H M	154 50
Dallmeyer H	214 10
Douthett A T	101 25
Dearborn DG	306 25
Dalzell Robert	1739 70
Dean William	215 40
Evans Capt W S	457 70
Frazier John	250 00
Fleming Jos	135 00
Forsythe Jacob	1250 00
Forsythe W W	1250 00
Fitzimmons D	270 20
Foster J H	211 50
Goe Bateman	1600 00
Gordon Capt J	332 20
Gregg David	480 80
Gorion Samuel	219 65
Gregg Edward	1000 00
Gilmore D S H	673 60
Graham Jas L	119 25
Gleason E	133 95
Groetzinger A	550 90
Groetzinger C	575 70
Hutchison J A	1157 75
Hays R S	455 65
Heath Jno	315 05
Hare Thomas	342 70
Hamilton Jas	167 65
Hazlett John	482 55
Heid Geo S	216 60
Hare Andrew	162 70
Hussey C G	5649 45
Howe Thos Mrs	883 05
Holdship G W	389 65
Holdship Henry	208 30
Holstein A	123 10
Irwin Henry	174 30
Irwin Jno Jr	275 40
Jamison Thos	262 00
Jamison Robert Jr	1000 00
Jacobus M W	211 35
Kiel Peter	126 70
Knox James A	213 65
Knox Robert W	1000 00
Kiefer Charles	270 00
Kaufman S	668 85
Kramer Allen	159 10
Kerr H	188 50
Linville J H	247 05
Lowrie W H	202 70
Lare Elwin	1000 00
Logan John T	492 85
Lea Robert	176 80
Lyday J H	100 00
Lewis W	271 63
Lewis Geo, dec'd	726 25
Lewis Susannah	396 80
Lewis J C	405 10
Lupp J C	141 55
Myers Jos	693 50
Magoffin John	158 35
Miller James	1000 00
Moore Lewis	120 90
Marshall A M	144 85
Macrum D S	135 10
Marthens B	136 50
Martin Cpt W W	549 40
Manning S S	109 25
Marshall Thos M	1000 00
McKee Thos	152 75
McCollough J C	121 05
McCandless Jas	823 70
Mejace Wm H	110 25
McDonald Dunc	209 05
McCandless D'd	1841 70
McIntosh L	162 60
Moore Geo D	120 00
Morison Wm	455 75
McClintock W	768 15
McGrew G D	1000 00
McGrew John	344 20
McGrew James	1065 95
McAnulty	110 10
McKnight H A	101 85
Murray Dr J C	241 00
Pointdexter R W	1000 00
Phillips Henry	310 75
Phillips John	522 75
Preston C	150 00
Phipps Henry Jr	245 00
Phelps W H	136 70
Peterson L Jr	124 50
Porter John M	504 00
Pemberton H	988 90
Porter Jas H	382 30
Parke Jas Jr	2501 15
Porterfield J	137 50
Pedder Wm	137 50
Robinson S B	107 50
Rhinehardt D	496 75
Rabe Mrs Jane	100 00
Rabe Thomas H	100 00
Rineman Adam	299 40
Roseburg Wm	97 70
Reed W	105 70
Rogers W A	942 85
Richardson H	176 00
Ross Jas, estate	1000 00
Reiller W O'H	132 00
Stephenson J G	208 15
Stevenson W	162 15
Stewart Robt	1000 75
Suydam M B	219 75
Stewart Henry	869 15
Stevenson John	1000 00
Smith Wm	500 00
Siagle John S	570 65
Shoemaker Wm	318 85
Seal J Howard	179 80
Shea C B	238 05
Scott Alex, decd	167 65
Smith David M	731 70
Smith J B	108 45
Shellaby M	454 75
Smith J G	136 95
Smith W B	100 00
Shiras Geo jr	109 00
Smith Andrew D	1084 80
Thomas Reese J	169 00
Thompson John	140 50
Taylor Alex	159 00
Vesder Jacob	176 35
Yeager Chris	1256 00
Woodburn Jno	162 60
Watson A M	166 00
Warner Geo E	1255 65
Wills William	378 55
Walker Wm	216 25
Walker Hay	216 25
Wykes J W	123 10
Wiese Adam	466 90
Wolf John	257 50
Virgine	110 00
Wright Jas H	673 55
Williams T H	418 10
Arbuckle Chas	112 00
Arbuckle Marg	170 85
Arbuckle J sr	195 55
Arbuckle Jno jr	258 50
Ashwell Robt	485 00
Bailey A McD	411 05
Brown John	215 60
Bughman L	253 20
Blackwell T Jr	139 45
Bell Thompson	320 50
Bradley Samuel	273 00
Bell Algernon	200 00
Beck Wm P	178 75
Bakewell Wm	367 35
McDonald S	232 70
McKelvey H	225 00
McBriar Jas	433 50
McKnight Chas	559 80
Martin Geo	327 50
Meutzer Math's	264 50
Miles Edwin	985 05
Meizaan Geo	209 20
Mesimmon J	186 10
Miller Wm	183 80
Myler T J	176 05
Myler John A	189 85
McClure Emmet	138 10
McCance Thos	234 15
McCance Jas T	283 30
McAllum H	102 50
McCallum W D	102 50
McMill Hugh	474 15
McWhinney M	331 60
Nimick Alex	3144 55
Nease Herman B	148 80
Nease David	132 00
O'Hara Jas	590 00
Old Jas	183 35
Osburn Frank	434 15
Parkinson A	1250 40
Parke David E	279 15
Phillips O	117 55
Patterson A	224 90
Patton Jas F	207 30
Painter Byron H	260 40
Pitcairn Alex	109 05
Patterson Wm	165 50
Patterson Alex	165 15
Parke John E	148 85
Preston Rev W	146 50
Robinson Wm jr	425 95
Ross Jonathan P	129 60
Rogers Thos	219 00
Reymer Phillip	325 00
Reed G W	193 60
Robinson Eckies	114 60
Reymer H D	259 00
Reno James	125 00
Richey David	2484 20
Robinson Robt	280 60
Schriftgiesser P	458 95
Schwartz H P	267 10
Schwartz J L	1520 75
St John Erastus	159 10
Shoenberger A	511 05
Sampson John	195 60
Spear J H	100 00
Sutmeyer Henry	124 15
Shaw Will	316 10
Smith Mrs McD	134 55
Shinn W M	309 50
Shields Mrs E	471 40
Sewell J H	415 85
Semple Wm	1251 30
Spang C H	3600 00
Shields D L	90 10
Sawyer Mrs S A	265 70
Shields Thos L	176 20
Spang C F	757 55
Taylor Isaac	191 50
Teil Leopold	484 65
Thorn Rev Chas	100 00
Trevor M R	116 70
Voegtly N dec'd	239 10
Voegtly M	204 05
Voegtly N jr	327 80
Vankirk W	196 50
White James	377 00
Westervelt S	134 50
White D N	285 50
Woodburn Jas	141 35
Wilkins H, B	275 20
Wadsworth S	101 65
Willock John S	121 75
Wade William	1135 40
Wiley James	275 45
Ward W W	359 50
Williams O H P	275 00
Young Mrs S C	388 20

Boats Captured on the Cumberland.

We learn that the rebels on the Cumberland have succeeded in capturing six steamboats and a number of barges, all at or near Cumberland City. The boats captured were the Thos. E. Tutt, Rosa L., Des Moines, Kentucky, Echo, and Ben South. The latter is one of the New Albany ferry boats, a large stout boat, which has been turned into a gunboat by the rebels. The three first named are large St. Louis boats, the Kentucky is an old side wheel craft, that formerly plied the upper Ohio, and the Echo is a small stern wheeler, belonging to the Portland canal company.

The towboat J. N. Kellogg, Capt. Reynolds, was chased and terribly battered by the rebel batteries, but she safely ran the blockade, and got away, reaching Nashville with nobody hurt, though she bears the marks of the gunnery of the enemy, and brought as trophies a number of big balls, one of which struck her boilers, but the defense she had thrown up prevented the shot from penetrating the boiler. She is at Nashville, but the Captain and some of his crew came through by railroad to Cincinnati.

Heavy Failure in St. Louis.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Thursday says: Considerable excitement was occasioned in the commercial community yesterday and today, by the failure of the produce commission firm of Smith, Bullens & Co. As near as we can ascertain, the liabilities of the firm amount to over one hundred thousand dollars, owed to flour dealers, millers and commission merchants of this city. How much the indebtedness to country merchants may be is unknown in this city. It is, however, supposed to be large, their consignments from both Illinois and Missouri having been quite respectable in amount.

Every firm in one block, near the Merchants' Exchange, are their creditors, we understand, except two or three. The largest sum owed to one house is $17,500, we believe.

THE 618 National Banks now organized have a capital of $121,756,020. Their aggregate currency amounts to $72,512,110, of which $2,004,270 were issued during the past week. The annual report of the Compotller of the Currency shows that two hundred and eighty-two new banks have been organized during the past year, and one hundred and sixty eight State Banks changed into National ones. Of the one hundred banks last organized sixty-seven have been conversions of State Banks, and nearly all the papers now being filed are for the change of State Banks into National Associations.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

The Battle at Nashville.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Thomas.

The Enemy to be Again Attacked.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

To Maj. Gen. DIX, New York:

The following official report of the battle before Nashville has been received from General Thomas.

NASHVILLE, 9 p. m., Dec. 15.—I attacked the enemy's left this morning, the 15th, and drove it from the river below the city, very nearly to the Franklin pike, a distance of about eight miles. I have captured Chalmer's headquarters and train, and a second train of about twenty wagons, with between eight hundred and one thousand prisoners, and sixteen pieces of artillary. Our troops benaved splendidly, all taking their share in assaulting and charging the enemy's breast works. I shall attack the enemy again to-morrow, if he stands to fight, and if he retreats during the night, I will pursue him, throwing my infantry and heavy cavalry force in his rear to destroy his trains, if possible.

G. H. THOMAS, Maj. Gen.

No intelligence has been received from Sherman later than the published dispatches transmitted by Maj.-Gen. Foster and Admiral Dahlgren.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

An unofficial dispatch gives the following details:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 15.

At 1:35 P. M., our line advanced and engaged the rebel line at nine o'clock this morning. The line was formed thus: Steedman on the left; T. J. Wood, with the Fourth Corps, next; A. J. Smith next, with Cox in reserve; next came the cavalry, under Wilson, fighting dismounted, occupying the extreme right, aided by the gunboats on the river. The artillery practice has been fine, and at times the musketry. The fi ing was continuous and heavy, and though the casualties were great the results are very fair.

The whole of Hood's army is here, except the cavalry and one division which has been detailed to be at work on Murfreesboro. On the whole, the action of to-day was successful. The divisions commanded by Gen. Kimmel, of the 4th. corps, by General Garrard, of the command as under general H. J. Smith, and the cavalry division under General Knipe, were under my observation and I have never seen better work. General Kimball's division charried two fortifications by assault, with very slight loss, and captured at one point four hundred prisoners and six guns. No doubt the other parts of the line did as well. I speak of what I saw.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Reconstruc ion Bill.

SECTION ADMITTING LOUISIANA.

Guerrilla Outrages in the Shenandoah.

Immediate Necessities of Treasury.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

The following is the section in the new Reconstruction Bill, reorganizing the State Government of Louisiana, which, as announced in these dispatches, has been agreed upon in a consultation of the Committee with the President, and which Winter Davis has agreed to support. It is generally supposed that these facts will insure the passage of the bill and the consequent recognition of Louisiana:

United States, in Congress, here assembled, do hereby recognize the Government of the State of Louisiana, inaugurated under and by the Convention of the people of Louisiana, which assembled on the sixth day of April, 1864, at the city of New Orleans, and declare the same to be entitled to the guarantee and all other rights of a State Government under the Constitution of the United States.

The other sections of the bill are substantially as they were last session in the bill which the President refused to sign.

Guerrilla outrages continue in the Shenandoah. Beyond these there are no hostile movements on either side.

Neither Congress meets this week, and it is expected that when they do meet next Monday they will, after a day or two session, adjourn over till after the holidays. Some of the necessary bills before the Ways and Means Committee are likely to be crowded through early in the week. No other business of importance will be pressed.

The Treasury Department is still undecided as to the course to be pursued in raising money for its immediate pressing necessities. Its suspended requisitions, though pulled down to the 5th of November, still reach dangerously near two hundred millions. The Secretary is making a final effort to stir up the National Banks to secure subscriptions to the 7 3-10s loan. If they fail a new policy will be adopted.

Colonel Wisewell, late Military Commandant of this District, has been ordered to the command of Johnston's Island.

The War Department has hoisted its big flag to-day, in honor of Thomas' victory.

Gen. Tom Crittenden's personal staff have all resigned their positions along with the chief.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

It is understood that the financial policy which the Committee on Ways and Means will endeavor to to pass through this Congress, will be the issue of 20-year bonds bearing eight per cent. interest, payable in currency. It is intended to rely upon them for the means to finish the war.

GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.

Rebels Say Savannah is Not Invested.

The City is as Safe as Richmond.

Sherman Admitted to be Near the City.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 16.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 14th, states that on the day previous Savannah had not fallen; that the city is as safe as Richmond; that it is not invested by Sherman's army more than Richmond is invested by Meade and Butler's armies, &c.

Nothing official has reached the Government about Sherman's army since the dispatches from Gens. Howard, Foster and Rear Admiral Dahlgren.

The latest advices received from the west fully warrant the conclusion that Hood is continuing his pursuit of Sherman.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

Late Richmond papers say official dispatches report that Sherman has developed near Savannah. Hardee commands there. Beauregard arrived at Charleston on the 7th, and immediately left for the scene of hostilities on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The *Tribune's* Washington special of the 16th says: It was stated in conversation to-day on the floor of the Senate that the President had said that Sherman had come out at Savannah with 40,000 more men, black and white than he started with.

Gen. Peck Orders All Southerners to Register.

Reaction in Montreal in Regard to the Raiders.

The Money of the St. Albans Bank to be Restored.

NEW YORK, December 16.

Gen. Peck has issued a supplementary order calling upon persons arriving in the city from insurgent States to register their names at his headquarters. He says results developed from the registry fully justifies the action of the Department, and the decision in the case of the St. Albans raiders makes it imperative that the registering be pushed vigorously.

A private dispatch received in this city from a gentleman in Montreal, says it was reported that money belonging to the St. Albans bank is to be restored to it; that there is a great reaction there in rebel stock since Wednesday and that even the tons feel disgusted; with the proceedings of the Court presided over by Judge Coarsal.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.

Flour dull. Wheat quiet and advanced 1c; sales at $1 74@$1 75¼. Corn quiet at $1.00 for old. Oats dull at 65@66½. Receipts:—2,300 bbls flour; 12,500 bush wheat; 7,000 bush corn; 2,700 bush oats; 19,000 head hogs. Whisky excited and lower; sales at $1 85. Hogs quiet at 11¾@12c; dressed declined 25c, sales at 14@14¼c, dividing on 200 lbs. Provisions dull. Mess pork $1 00 lower; sales at $39 00@40 00, closing at $39 00; mess $1 50 lower, sales at $37 00@38 00, closing at $37 00. Bulk meats dull.

Formidable Expedition Departed

Large Naval Fleet with Land Forces Sailed.

The Iron-clad Monitors in the Fleet.

Vigorous and Formidable Attack Somewhere to be Made.

NEW YORK, December 16.

The *Times* has the following official, dated Cape Henry, Dec. 12:

A large naval fleet, accompanied with land forces in transports, left Hampton Roads this morning, steering in a southerly direction. The largest portion of the army transports left during the night. At this writing the flag ship Stalvern and several of the larger vessels of the fleet are in the Roads, but as the sailing orders have been signalled, they will probably get under way in a short time. The iron clads attached to the fleet were the first to move. The single turreted monitors go out in tow of the steamers. The Ironsides and the double turreted monitor, Manadonick, propel themselves. Thus far we have been favored with fine weather a light wind blowing from off shore, although the indications seem to point to a northeaster before we arrive at our journeys end. Our place of destination will be made known to the public at the proper time. Suffice it to remark that ample preparation has been provided to warrant a vigorous and formidable attack on the enemy's works. In all probability, a few days hence will give me an opportunity of sending you full details of the expedition.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Cars Take Fire, and Passengers Burnt to Death.

DETROIT, December 16.

A terrible accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway last night, caused by the collision of the Western-bound passenger train with a freight train, near this city. After the collision, the cars took fire, and several wounded persons, being unable to extricate themselves from the wreck, were burned to death. Two persons are known to have suffered death in this manner, and it is reported that others were killed. The full extent of the loss of life is not ascertained.

FAILURE OF BRITISH IRON-CLADS.

The "Warrior" to be Laid Up—The Iron-clad Fleet to be Reconstructed—Unsatisfactory Condition of the British Navy.

[From the London Mechanics' Magazine, Nov. 18.]

The event foreshadowed in the *Mechanics' Magazine* more than two years since is close at hand. The fleet of experimental iron clads, of which the Warrior is the type, must, if they are to be in a condition to cope with the armor-plated ships of foreign powers, be reconstructed.

What a bitter sarcasm is this announcement on Admiralty management. The Warrior has been held up to the admiration of the naval world as the most perfect specimen of a screw iron-clad frigate. Quite recently, it was represented on Whitehall authority that "her excellent sea-going qualities and rate of speed under steam are unrivalled." And all this with such splendid order in all her internal arrangements as can only be attained by unremitting exertions at the close of an ordinary term of commission." Is it credible that this magnificent vessel, which, we are told, the Admiralty officials "feel a just pride in calling the finest and fastest of her class in the world," is found seriously discovered to be utterly defenceless as a ship-of-war.

Four ships, at a cost of nearly a million and a half, were built from a matured plan, and now, after their completion, by a trial, which might and ought to have been made long before the first of the number was ready for sea, it is discovered that the objectors, whose opinions were treated with scorn, are right, and the plan is a failure.

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A panic has seized the Comptroller of the Navy and his chief constructor, and spread to the Board. The fear of Parliament is before their eyes. Hastily, "the Warrior is to be taken out of commission, and is ordered to be thoroughly dismantled, everything being returned to store and her machinery taken to pieces." Three reasons are quoted as having influenced the Admiralty in paying her out of commission: First, want of men for the three-decker Victoria; secondly, the defective condition of the ship's boilers; and thirdly, the intended alterations and continuation of the armor-plating around the bows and stern. The first two reasons are mere pretexts—the last is the true one. At length the murder is out. The famous Warrior, the splendid model iron-clad, cannot protect the enemy's guns, and is ordered to be dismantled without disgracing England's flag. The remedy is a bitter pill for the government to swallow; there is no shedding it. The Warrior must be reconstructed. And this] will commence the reconstruction of our entire ironclad navy. The Warrior, or elastic system of armor-plating—perhaps the best feature—which needs a slight modification is adapted for every plated ship, as we have frequently shown, is defective in principle, and must be replaced by a system more elastic. The expense will be enormous, but it is unavoidable.

The waste of money entailed by building a number of ships on a particular design without previous trial of its essential principles, is enormous. To this fact the Comptroller's department is now alive, and contemplates with alarm the stern necessity of acknowledging its wilful errors. It is forced to admit that "the intended alteration to the Warrior's bow and stern will necessitate the opening at the beginning of the ship's frame forward and aft, otherwise she would be unable to carry the additional armor-plating, and would be deficient in her present sea-going qualities and speed." In plain words, it is found necessary to cut the Warrior into three parts and reunite them by splicing (to use a familiar term) at both ends. This will necessitate the removal of the armor plates and backing at the two extremities of the ship, the reconstruction and replating of the latter, and probably alterations in the masting and rigging. These changes will involve great expense, and may be seriously prejudicial to the trim of the vessel. The other iron-clads on the same plan will have to be reconstructed.

But worse still remains to be told. What is to be done with Mr. Reed's fleet of wooden bottoms and unprotected ends, carrying square iron fighting boxes, on the Warrior's main deck with such instability of structure that the iron top sides vibrate alarmingly from the fire of the ship's guns, with armor that will hardly resist 8-inch shot at short ranges, and with the hammer of moveab e bulkheads on deck? If the Warrior cannot encounter an enemy without being reconstructed, what is to become of the Resistance, Research and Enterprise class, of which eight were built or laid on the stocks before one was tried? They have neither strength nor speed, are neither liners nor cruisers, and cannot by any process of reconstruction be converted into serviceable craft. With these prospects before us, the conditions of the Warrior are highly satisfactory. The subject will doubtless claim the early attention of Parliament, and the press, we trust, will with one voice demand from the Government a strict account of Admiralty management.

FROM FRANCE.

Mr. Lincoln's Re-Election--Gen. Webb's Dispatch--Italy---Clergymen and Authors--Dumas Going to America.

PARIS, November 22.

We have just received the news of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and while the loyal men here are rejoiced beyond all measure, the copperheads and secessionists are demoralized beyond any point we have yet seen them. The election of Mr. Lincoln was bad enough of itself for them, but that he should be elected by such an overwhelming majority, and that there should have been no rioting, no loss of life, was too much. Disgust at the political insanity of the North is deep in feeling and loud in utterance. The journals have not yet had time to express themselves on the subject, or rather they are waiting to consider what they had better say, for they have all had one issue since the arrival of the news. The papers friendly to the Union cause, however, say a few words of congratulation, while the opposition papers mutter a few words of stifled hate and disappointment.

The secessionists here have been in the habit of saying that if Mr. Lincoln was re-elected the European governments, seeing that this would prolong indefinitely the war, would at once interfere and recognize the South. But there is absolutely no ground for this assertion. If the South should regain from us in a permanent way the Mississippi Valley, and such other points as are essential to the Confederacy as an independent power, and the North should still continue the war, then the European States might think of intervening in an effective way, but until these contingencies occur it is safe to say that they will do nothing else than threaten and bully.

The papers have just published a dispatch addressed by Gen. Webb, American Minister to Brazil, to the Brazilian government, on the subject of the seizure of the Florida, which admits, hypothetically, that the seizure may have been illegal, and that the government at Washington may possibly take the same view of the case. We confess, at this point, to a good deal of surprise, at this document, but for the previous dispatches to wait further explanations from Washington before pronouncing judgment on the matter. The French press had generally admitted, upon Mr. Webb's own showing, of previous events in Brazilian waters, that the seizure of the Florida was legal, and the present dispatch, therefore, appears inexplicable.—*New York Com.*

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Important Dispatch from Gen. Canby

Success of the Vicksburg Expedition.

Hood's Communication with Mobile Cut Off.

Bridge Across Big Black Burned.

Thirty Miles of Railroad Torn Up.

Immense Quantities of Rebel Stores Destroyed.

Sherman in Communication with the Fleet

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON Dec. 16—8:15 P. M.

To Major General Dix:

Official dispatches from Gen. Canby have been received to-day, showing the complete success of an expedition sent by him from Vicksburg to operate with General Sherman's operations and cut Hood's communications with Mobile. General Canby reports the probable success of another expedition from Baton Rouge, under the command of Gen. Davidson, the details and object of which it is not proper now to disclose. When last heard from, Davidson was reported as having caused quite a panic in Mobile, and to be devastating the country generally. Lieut. Col. Earl, commanding a special party, was severely wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy at Fayette river.

The Richmond papers of to day confirm the reported capture of Bristol by an expedition supposed to be under the command of Stoneman and Burbridge; also the surprise and capture of the Glade Spring Depot, on the Railroad thirteen miles south of Abington, Va., with a freight train, near this city. After the collision, the cars took fire, and several wounded persons, being unable to extricate themselves from the wreck, were burned to death. Two persons are known to have suffered death in this manner, and it is reported that others were killed. The full extent of the loss of life is not ascertained.

FAILURE OF BRITISH IRON-CLADS.

The "Warrior" to be Laid Up—The Iron-clad Fleet to be Reconstructed—Unsatisfactory Condition of the British Navy.

[From the London Mechanics' Magazine, Nov. 18.]

The event foreshadowed in the *Mechanics' Magazine* more than two years since is close at hand. The fleet of experimental iron clads, of which the Warrior is the type, must, if they are to be in a condition to cope with the armor-plated ships of foreign powers, be reconstructed.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1864.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results inventions and improvements of every description, dearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

THE advertising patronage of the COMMERCIAL has grown so rapidly, and to such an extent, that we have been compelled to sacrifice to it much space we had scrupulously set apart for reading matter. It is a misfortune, however, which we trust our readers will help us to bear, at least, till we can make suitable provisions to meet the demands of our patrons. Correspondents who may appear to have been neglected will, we trust, accept this explanation. Should these raids on our columns continue we fear we shall be compelled to enlarge the dimensions of the COMMERCIAL in self defense. To-day we have been compelled to leave out nearly an entire page of advertisements.

England and the Causes of Her Hostility.

From the beginning of our civil war, the Government of Great Britain, and, to say the least, not a few of the most influential classes of the people, have manifested towards this country the most unfriendly spirit. And this hostility has not been confined to England; hereolonies have shared it, especially Canada. To enumerate the acts which prove this assertion would require a volume rather than a brief article such as we now propose to write. The most recent, as well as one of the most offensive, and on the part of the authorities of Canada, the most needless, unjustifiable and stupid, is the release of the miscreants who were guilty of robbery and murder in the town of St. Albans. Instead, therefore, of pausing to collate the instances of this hostility, let us inquire into the causes of it. These are various, some only of which we can now refer to.

Ever since the Revolutionary War, England has had a grudge against us; and ever since the year of 1812 she has had a wholesome fear of us. It was anything but agreeable to her overweening pride to be conquered and humbled twice in less than forty years by a people she had taught herself to despise. But we have been guilty of even greater offences than these.

The republican institutions of this country have been a continual menace to the aristocratic institutions of Great Britain. Our success in self-government must, of necessity, greatly modify, if it does not ultimately revolutionize, the Government of England. A people of the same origin, the same language, the same religion with ourselves; a people brought so near to us by modern improvements in navigation, and having so much intercourse with us; when once convinced that our free institutions are a success; that a government can be conducted so efficiently, and yet so cheaply; a government in which exists no invidious distinction of classes, but where every man has the same rights and the same privileges, and where the richest emoluments and the highest places are open to him and his children, will not long submit to the heavy burdens and the offensive and unjust inequalities heaped upon him by the institutions of Great Britain.

The governing class in England knows this, and dreads it; and this class, therefore, desires, with an earnestness of which we can have but a very inadequate conception, to see the experiment of popular Government fail. And this failure they confidently expected would be effected by the success of the Southern rebellion. When the war broke out, men of almost every class in England took pains to manifest their exultation. A most every lip, from the proudest peer who trod the halls of Parliament, down to the stupidest cockney in the kingdom, exclaimed, "the Democratic bubble is burst." They breathed easier, they exulted, because they thought they saw in this rebellion a new lease for monarchy and a privileged class.

But there is still another reason for this hostility. "You have not come to the bottom of the conduct of Great Britain," it has been said "until you have touched that delicate and real foundation cause—we are too large and strong a nation." A distinguished clergyman of London said to one of our countrymen, "you may pass as well have it said to you, you have been growing so *strong* that we had got to take you down, and we were very glad when the job was taken out of our hands by your own people." And when Mr. ROEBUCK, a man notoriously inimical to us, declared the same fact in Parliament, it was cheered immensely. Ah! yes, there's the rub. We are growing too rapidly, growing too strong, growing too rich, growing too skilful in the mechanic arts, growing too powerful in our mercantile marine for the interests of our British relatives. English workshops, to a great degree, have, for a long time, furnished the world with manufactures, and English ships have conveyed the products of her industry and skill to every part of the earth. Her manufactures and commerce have been greater than those of any other nation. This is the secret of her prosperity, her riches, and her power. These things have shaped her policy for three hundred years. These things have made her laws, planted her colonies, negotiated her treaties and waged her wars. And these things are vital to her present power and importance. If there should arise, either in the Old world or the New, a successful manufacturing and commercial rival to Great Britain, she will be shown of her strength, and must soon sink to the state of a second or third class power. To this there is nothing she will not do, as her past history abundantly proves. She will violate treaties; she will trample all law—national, international, municipal, her own laws and the laws of other nations—without the least scruple or hesitation, under her feet. She will wage war; she will sacrifice her consistency; she will abandon the traditions of many years; spurn the teaching of her most illustrious statesmen, and the decisions of her most learned judges on the subject of slavery, and appeal to the power of God becoming the champion of this monstrous crime, for the sake of her material prosperity. This may seem to be a very harsh judgment, but it can readily be demonstrated, that in the interest of her mills and her ships England has done all these things. This is the secret of her wars and outrages in India; this is the secret of her wars in China and Japan; this was at the bottom of her late war with Russia, and this, in no inconsiderable degree, is the cause of her present hostility to us, and of the aid, comfort and support, she has, in so many ways, given to the Southern rebellion.

But, notwithstanding, these things we are by no means disposed to foster a spirit of hostility against Great Britain, nor would we discourage any well-meant endeavor to preserve the peace between these two great nations. At the same time we firmly believe that the most effectual way of doing this is for both our Government and our people to give Great Britain and her colony across our border distinctly to understand that we will tolerate no further encroachments upon our rights.

PROTECTING THE BORDER.—The New York *Commercial*, in view of the present aspect of the St. Albans case, thinks that we want on the border something "more forcible than the 'Veteran Reserves,' for there may be rough work some of these days. Senator CHANDLER has introduced a resolution for the recruiting of a new army corps for frontier defence. Such a corps could be soon organized and made ready to prevent the hostile entrance of our Canada neighbors and their guests, or to chase them even to Montreal or Quebec if necessary." It is asserted in the halls of Washington that the Canadian authorities are disposed to do all in their power to prevent piratical demonstrations. Neither is it any secret that arrangements are being perfected for keeping an efficient armed force all along the border, to capture any hostile parties who may be disposed to come Southward on a raid.

A LEAGUE AGAINST BUTTER.—The idea of a league against the use of articles of food that have always been regarded as next to indispensable, is suggestive of suicide by starvation. And yet, the idea of continuing their use at present rates, is suggestive of a fate scarcely less to be dreaded—suicide outright, superinduced by desperation incident to the cost of living. Nevertheless, leagues against butter have been started, and are said in some quarters to work well. The "Trades Assembly" of Albany, N. Y., have adopted a resolution that the price of butter has been advanced beyond the cost of production in proportion to other articles of food, and they have resolved to abstain from the use of butter in any way whatever. It can be done—we are confident of it. The experience of several months, which was a continual fast as to butter, broken finally by the introduction of something called butter, which out-ranked the Lieutenant-General, furnishes the necessary data. By all means let it be tried.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Gov. CURTIN has for several days been engaged in the examination of testimony in the case of the Sixteenth Congressional District. We learn that on Wednesday the evidence adduced before the Governor and the Attorney General, by reason of the absence of the latter, was not complete, in so far that they did not embrace the vote of Somerset county. Wherein this case differs from that of the Twenty-first District, is here: In the latter District there was but one return, and that for DAWSON. Behind this the Governor could not go. If the return is wrong, Congress, not the Governor, has the power to right it. In the Sixteenth District there are two returns, and Governor CURTIN is about to decide which is the right one, as he necessarily must.

THE Newburyport *Herald* predicts an open winter. It says Nature foresaw it, in preparing the coats for the ears of corn, and gave them but scanty covering; the streams and ponds are not yet full, which indicates that much rain instead of snow is yet to fall; the muskrats have built their houses two stories high to avoid the rise of the waters; and the nuts are scarce, as the squirrels will have the liberty of the woods instead of being blocked up in their holes by snow banks. We conclude the prediction is wiser for New England than for Pennsylvani.

CHARTERS OF OIL COMPANIES.—Regular oil companies obtain their charters under the provisions of a general law, to be found on page 748 of Purdon's Digest. The private fortunes of parties connected with companies not chartered are certainly liable. Petroleum Oil is a mineral, and any five or more persons who may be joint owners or tenants in common of mineral lands, within this State, are, in substance, deemed to come fairly under the provisions of the act granting to such persons a charter.

MOVEMENT AHEAD.—The New York *Times* referring to the late reconnoissance by General WARREN, says: "We have reason for believing that he had a very important mission to accomplish on the line of the Weldon road and elsewhere—work whose value and significance will very probably be discovered between this and Christmas; and we have every reason for believing that that work has been well done."

LIBERAL DONATION.—Hon. C. V. CULVER, M. C. elect from the Crawford District, has presented ten thousand dollars to Allegheny College, Meadville, to purchase a cabinet of Natural History. GEORGE B. DELAMETER, Esq., of Meadeville, has also donated $2,500 to pay for a telescope and other astronomical instruments for the use of the same College.

Personal.

Peter M. Vosburgh, Esq., a well known member of the bar in Buffalo, died on Tuesday at the age of 59 years.

One day last week, Wm. Crisper struck an Irish laborer named Wm. Eaton on the head with a club, at Franklin. Eaton died and Crisper gave himself up. The latter is the son of a wealthy citizen of Sugar Creek township, and is only 18 years of age.

Vestvali is at Grover's Theatre in Washington, D. C.

Jim Brooks is loaded to the muzzle with a speech against the President's message, which he is waiting to discharge.

Mires, the Parisian Jacob Little, is on his feet again. Atlenas like, he jumps up all the fresher from a bad fall. He is just about to start a "*Banque des Etats*"—capital 200,000,000 francs.

The Detroit *Tribune* learns from an extract of a letter received by C. N. Hopelle, of that city, of the death of Major General Sherman's child, which occurred on the 7th inst. Its remains were interred in the cemetery of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, and the last ceremonies were performed by the Right Rev. Bishops Rosecrans and Lewis.

The wives of the rebel Generals Gustavus W. Smith and Mansfield B. Lovell, formerly Street Commissioner of New York, are now in that city, as also are the sisters of the latter General B. H. Cheatham, of Kentucky. The examinations at the registration office have developed the fact that there are many of the relatives of men in the rebel army now in the city, and measures are taken to place them under proper surveillance.

General Intelligence.

On Wednesday the extensive Francis' lifeboat establishment at Greenpoint, L. I., was destroyed by fire. Loss about $40,000.

The number of emigrants arrived at New York last week was 2,435. The total number for the year was 180,560. To same date last year, the number was 151,820.

The latest Paris fashions state that bonnets are worn small, round at the cheeks, and have generally handkerchief-shaped crowns.

The iron side-wheel government steamer Monocacy, built by the Messrs. Denmead, was launched at Baltimore on Wednesday afternoon. The vessel glided into the water very gracefully.

The *Scientific American* reviews the late attempt to burn New York from a technical point of view. It says, had the knowledge of these incendiaries been equal to their wickedness, they would have succeeded in their object, or they could have carried sufficient oxygen with them, without opening doors or windows.

The consumption of gunpowder by our squadrons in service, and for experimental practice during the last year, required a supply of 1,325,000 pounds of powder and 575 tons of nitre, 500 tons or the latter being domestic, and supplied entirely from the New Haven chemical works, the only establishment that has yet undertaken its manufacture for the navy.

An English paper contains the following advertisement: "A piano for sale by a lady about to cross the channel in an oak-case with carved legs."

A Novel Marriage.

The Lancaster (Pa.) *Express* says that a large crowd of persons assembled in the Reformed Mennonite Church in that city, on Sunday morning, to witness a marriage between two members of the new Mennonite persuasion. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John Kohr, assisted by Rev. Christian Witmer. To those of the audience who were never present at a wedding of members of this denomination, the affair was novel and interesting. The sermon was appropriate to the occasion. The preacher read from the 6th to the 19th verses of the 19th chapter of Matthew, and from the 22d verse to the end of the 5th chapter of Ephesians, basing his remarks on those passages of Scripture. The whole discourse was devoted to the duties of the candidates for matrimony to each other, and their spiritual relations to "Christ, the head of the Church."

At the conclusion of the regular exercises, the marriage rite was performed in front of the pulpit. The bridegroom was a widower, who believed this matter of his faith was allotted by Christ to be his wife, and whether he was free from all other women persons. Affirmative answers to similar questions were put to the bride and answered. The usual questions were then put and answered, when the twain were pronounced man and wife. The manner of bringing about marriages between the members of this denomination differs from that of other christians. When a member "courting" is done by their preachers, the candidates for matrimonial honors not being allowed to visit the object of their affections. When a brother wishes to take to himself one of the sisters as a wife, the fact is communicated to the preacher, who makes known to the sister the feelings of his brother, and if no objections be made on her part, the banns are published in church, and the wedding takes place in due time.

BRITISH AID TO THE REBELS.—The New York *Times*, referring to the statement of Secretary Welles, that the Tallahassee, which has been sailing under the rebel flag as a privateer, is still a registered British vessel, says that the Advance, which Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, claims to have been the property of that State, was running at the time of her destruction under a British register, issued in Dublin, in September, 1862, which was further legalized by a custom house endorsement, at Greenock, May 21, 1864, which granted to the Captain, Wylie, a certificate as a British subject. Had this ship been overhauled upon the high seas, John Bull would have bustled up about the insult to the British flag, and yet the ship all the while would have been rebel property. These are the disgraceful methods by which the English manifest their "neutrality."

Two thousand rebel prisoners are at Camp Douglas, Chicago, the last installment having been sent by Gen. Thomas. If justice were done they would be put on low diet.

Smith & Nixon's new music hall, in Chicago, was opened by Gottschalk, the celebrated pianist, on Monday evening. It has a seating capacity for 1,200 people.

THE PULPIT.

The Purpose of the Savior's Mission.

A SERMON

By Rev. SAMUEL R. KERR, of the United Presbyterian Church.

TEXT.—"I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."—John X. 10, last part.

The advent of our Lord was the most important event that has ever occurred in our world. It involved more important results, occupied a higher place in the purposes of God, and will effect the destiny of man more intimately than all the other events of time. Concerning it, the Godhead sat in council in eternity, and in the morning of time, when man had gone but a little way in his course of sin and suffering, it was proclaimed as "glad tidings of great joy" to the guilty world. While insulted justice pronounced the curse, mercy gave the promise of the seed of the woman shall bruise the head of the serpent." And since that period it has been the burden of heaven's heraldry to man. The prophets of the olden times spake of it as they were moved by the Spirit of God. Poets sang of it. The daughters of Judea attuning their voices to the deep tones of the temple's minstrelsy, chanted the glories of the coming Shiloh in strains of triumphant joy. It was this hope, too, that nerved the arm of the stern Hebrew warrior as he battled for the sepulchres of his fathers and his God. Abraham "saw it and was glad." It was the all-absorbing subject of the history of "the child born, the son given."

Time, however, has not shorn it of its importance. Like a beacon of promise it still guides the pilgrim of earth through the wearisome way of life to his home with God in glory. And on this Sabbath of the Lord commemorative of his mission of love, the voice of praise goes up from ten thousand sanctuaries and touched by one common impulse, the incense of gratitude rises from unnumbered hearts. And in heaven around the eternal throne it will be celebrated in anthems of gratulation, by choirs of sanctified and beatified spirits for ever and ever.

But at length when the purposes of God were fulfilled, when the cycles of prophetic time was come, when all things were ready for his appearance, he made his advent. It was humble, it is true,—human wisdom supposed it so; humble in accordance with the importance of its mission, and the dignity of his character. The Gentile mocked him. The proud Jew turned from him in scorn and denied him. And although his advent was announced by hosts of worshipping angels—although a star guided "the wise men of the east" to his infant place, yet he made his bed in a manger and passed through the successive periods of infancy and youth and early manhood in comparative obscurity, borne from country to country to avoid the malice of His ruthless enemies, or engaged, perhaps, with His parents in a laborious and humble occupation. But although secluded from the world, denied its honors and splendors, and destitute even of its comforts, He was an object of peculiar solicitude. The eyes of the intelligent universe were upon Him. The powers of hell were moved against Him. Herod, jealous of His future greatness, sought His life, and Bethlehem's plains deluged Rome with blood and weeping that they might secure His destruction. But the eye of God was upon Him and His protecting care was over Him, and within Him, undeveloped, dwelt the fulness of the Godhead. And thus passed the early part of His life. But the time had arrived when He must consummate the purpose of His mission—when He must manifest to the world, as the credentials of His embassage, that in Him dwelt all the fulness of the Godhead bodily, and "finish the work the Father had given Him to do." This work, the purpose of His advent, He proclaimed in His own language: "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

These words form a part of a conversation which our Lord held with the Pharisees. It grew out of a miracle He had performed in bestowing sight upon one who was born blind. The Pharisees, ever jealous of innovation, considered Him an impostor, and bold and eager for controversy, introduced the subject of His miracle out of the synagogue for persisting to assert that He had performed it. And when the Savior heard of it, He made it a subject of discourse with His enemies, and took occasion from it to show that His intentions and the character of His works were good, and therefore harmonized strictly with the Jewish religion—with their own expectations and with the character and works of the Messiah of prophetic history. In order to impress His instructions more strongly upon their minds, and to present His character more clearly before them, He employed the similitude of the sheepfold. Therein He represented Himself as a shepherd and His people as the sheep, and under that similitude contrasted Himself with the former pretenders. "But," withal, "they understood not what things they were which He spake unto them." He is therefore still more explicit. "All," says He, "that ever came before me are thieves and robbers. The thief cometh not, but for to steal, and to kill, and to destroy. I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

This proposition you observe is complex and when simplified by analysis, will involve two distinct propositions:—

I. I am come that they might have life.

II. I am come that they might have it—life—more abundantly.

I. "I am come that they might have life." Life is a very comprehensive term, animal and spiritual—each of which has a definite and distinct purpose in the empire of being and are all without the least infringement or collision, mutually accommodated and mutually compensative. The life of the vegetable is that principle in it by which it performs the functions of generation, growth, and, which it resists the laws of decay and death. It is highly and beautifully diversified—rising from a state scarcely distinguishable from inanimate matter, developed up through higher gradations and more delicate and complicated forms to the confines of animal life. In the colder latitudes, it is found in its humble forms, and with insentient being and to combine the characteristics of both kingdoms—increasing its magnitude by external accretion as well as by internal vegetable vitality—and again in climates more favorable to vegetable growth, and an exquisite vegetable development it closely approximates to animal life, and mingles with animal life—presenting us with the phenomena of a peculiar vegetable attraction and repulsion, and also with sympathies and antipathies strongly marked and individual and corresponding operation of mind and instinct. In some of its forms it seems to possess insentient perception and capability of pain, as the leaf sensitive, shrinking from the slightest touch as though conscious of danger, folding its leaves together as a protection against injury from those unconscious foreign bodies. Such is vegetable life. Its varieties are numberless to man. The God of nature, in his profuse kindness has thus diversified and multiplied and varied in this infinite variety, for the use of man, for the support and comfort of his being, and also to teach him the wisdom and goodness, and to reflect upon his mind the glory of the Creator.

The animal is endowed with a still higher degree of life. It is that principle by which the animal organization performs the functions of its peculiar existence, by which it perfects and resists its tendencies to several developments against the laws of decomposition and destruction. Of the elementary constitution of life we know nothing, only as we speak of its properties. Sensation is the principal distinguishing characteristic of animal life. In some of its features it is closely allied to vegetable life, yet of a higher order. If not instinctive in itself essentially, it is always accompanied with instinct or reason. It appears to be but a continuous chain which commences in the vegetable, and rising up and up through instinct and mind, human and angelic, terminates in the infinite mind of God. Between the vegetable and animal the Creator has instituted a beautiful harmony and mutual compensation. They are wisely adapted to the same localities, and derive the means of subsistence from a common source. The food of the vegetable is poisonous to the animal, and the animal where which supports the life of both is so constituted as to nourish each without infringing upon the nutriment of the other, and thus in the same place destroying the elementary proportion necessary to the health and life of each. The animal kingdom is full of wonders, varying in magnitude, form and habits. The very air we breathe, the food we eat, and the water we drink, are moving with life—with beings too small for observation.

We are told, upon the most reliable authority, that by the aid of microscopic glasses, physiologists have discovered animalcules so small that it would require more than a myriad of them to equal the size of a common grain of sand, yet each of these possessing an anatomical structure as perfect and complete as that of mammoth or the great leviathan of the deep.

In man, however, the animal kingdom finds its highest development. Here the noblest wealth of earth was perfected and crowned with glory. He forms the connecting link between the creatures of earth and the pure spirits that surround the throne of God.

The whole presents us with a most beautiful though simple scheme—an ever rising gradation from mindless matter to living, feeling, to feeling, from feeling to intellect, from the clod to the crystal, from the crystal to the plant, from the plant to the animal, from the animal to man. Here placed upon the summit of this stupendous pyramid, lord of all around him, the only being through the wonderful gift of reason endowed with the power of contemplating and appreciating and enjoying the magnificent scenery by which he is surrounded, and of adoring the Almighty Architect—at once the head, the heart, the tongue of the whole. Well, indeed, may he exult and rejoice; yet it becomes him to do so with unfeigned gratitude; for, in the midst of this proud exaltation, it is possible that he forms but one of the lowest links in the golden chain of intelligence; that he stands on the mere threshhold of the world of perception, and that there exists at least as wide a disproportion between the sublimest characters that were ever born of woman and the humbler ranks of a loftier world as between these highly favor-gifted mortals and the most unknowing of the brute creation. Yet thanks to the Author, mind in itself immortal, and knowledge is eternally progressive; and hence man, too, if he improve the treasure of intellect entrusted to his keeping will be capable of ascending to higher degrees of knowledge and higher degrees of enjoyment, and will thus be enabled to approximate nearer and nearer to the Author of his being.

Here our Lord forms a part of a conversation which our Lord held with the Pharisees. It grew out of a miracle He had performed in bestowing sight upon one who was born blind. The Pharisees, ever jealous of innovation, considered Him an impostor, and bold and eager for controversy, introduced the subject of His miracle out of the synagogue for persisting to assert that He had performed it. And when the Savior heard of it, He made it a subject of discourse with His enemies, and took occasion from it to show that His intentions and the character of His works were good, and therefore harmonized strictly with the Jewish religion—with their own expectations and with the character and works of the Messiah of prophetic history. In order to impress His instructions more strongly upon their minds, and to present His character more clearly before them, He employed the similitude of the sheepfold. Therein He represented Himself as a shepherd and His people as the sheep, and under that similitude contrasted Himself with the former pretenders. "But," withal, "they understood not what things they were which He spake unto them." He is therefore still more explicit. "All," says He, "that ever came before me are thieves and robbers. The thief cometh not, but for to steal, and to kill, and to destroy. I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

This proposition you observe is complex and when simplified by analysis, will involve two distinct propositions:—

I. I am come that they might have life.

II. I am come that they might have it—life—more abundantly.

I. "I am come that they might have life." Life is a very comprehensive term, animal and spiritual—each of which has a definite and distinct purpose in the empire of being and are all without the least infringement or collision, mutually accommodated and mutually compensative. The life of the vegetable is that principle in it by which it performs the functions of generation, growth, and, which it resists the laws of decay and death. It is highly and beautifully diversified—rising from a state scarcely distinguishable from inanimate matter, developed up through higher gradations and more delicate and complicated forms to the confines of animal life. In the colder latitudes, it is found in its humble forms, and with insentient being and to combine the characteristics of both kingdoms—increasing its magnitude by external accretion as well as by internal vegetable vitality—and again in climates more favorable to vegetable growth, and an exquisite vegetable development it closely approximates to animal life, and mingles with animal life—presenting us with the phenomena of a peculiar vegetable attraction and repulsion, and also with sympathies and antipathies strongly marked and individual and corresponding operation of mind and instinct. In some of its forms it seems to possess insentient perception and capability of pain, as the leaf sensitive, shrinking from the slightest touch as though conscious of danger, folding its leaves together as a protection against injury from those unconscious foreign bodies. Such is vegetable life. Its varieties are numberless to man. The God of nature, in his profuse kindness has thus diversified and multiplied and varied in this infinite variety, for the use of man, for the support and comfort of his being, and also to teach him the wisdom and goodness, and to reflect upon his mind the glory of the Creator.

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The body, too, will partake of this higher degree of life. When it is perfected within us we will inhabit a spiritual body, fashioned like unto Christ's glorious body. In the resurrection it will be refined and purified and fashioned for a brighter existence than the dross will be purged from the gold. "It is sown a natural body—it is raised a spiritual body. There is a natural body and there is a spiritual body; as is the earthly so also are they that are earthy; as is the heavenly, such are they also that are heavenly"—plainly implying that our nature will then be similar and suited to the nature of the beings that now inhabit heaven.

The body was originally formed for an earthly existence—sin has doubtless made some change. But heaven will be a higher abode than ever earth was, and therefore, for its enjoyment the body must be spiritualized—endowed with a more abundant, a higher degree of life.

Second, This new life is more abundant inasmuch as it is not liable to be forfeited and lost. From its nature it must be eternal. It is divine and partakes of the immutability of God. It is Christ that liveth in us. The life we lost was probationary, its continuance depended upon the contingency of obedience, and we lost it by transgression. But the probation is past. The ransom is paid. Justice has received the value of eternal life and can never demand more. The life we live in Christ was begotten in love and that love is immutable, and therefore it will be eternal.

Once more: It is more abundant because it is progressive—a constantly increasing life. In this world it is a progression towards perfection; but in eternity it will be a progression in perfection. The powers of the soul will be constantly expanding as wonder after wonder is unfolded. New enjoyments will be constantly increasing in intensity.

The nature and character and ways of God will be the subject of the contemplation of the mind and as duration flows onward and onward they will be developed in a clearer and stronger light. It will be an infinite source, and from it will arise infinite streams of delight. And though the mind be constantly increasing in power for an infinite duration yet it will never be able fully to comprehend the infinite God. For the mind that could compass perfection would itself be perfection's equal, and reason would refuse its homage to a God who could be fully understood.

Finally: This subject teaches us the value of our redemption. It was purchased at an infinite price—the sufferings of the Son of God. It was none other than the Creator of the universe that came that we might have life. How strongly does it manifest the love of God and the folly and madness of those who neglect so great salvation. Since His well beloved Son came, since none other could procure it we wrong ourselves, heap a deeper damnation on our souls by despising it. It is freely offered—let us freely accept it; nay, we are enticed to it by the strongest considerations that could be addressed to an intelligent nature to accept it. If we refuse it, no heart can conceive, no tongue can tell the depth of our damnation. "I have set before thee this day life and good, and death and evil. I call heaven and earth to record this day against you, that I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing; therefore choose life, that both thou and thy seed may live; that thou mayest love the Lord thy God, and that thou mayest obey His voice, and that thou mayest cleave unto Him, for He is thy life, and the length of thy days."

CITY MATTERS.

THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH—ALLEGED BRIBERY.—We published the proceedings of the Firemen's Association, held on Thursday evening, at which the initiatory steps were taken to investigate certain implied charges of bribery, preferred in the *Evening Chronicle*, against the members of the Association, with reference to the erection of the American Fire Alarm Telegraph in this city. Mr. O'Neil, city reporter of the *Chronicle*, was called upon by the Committee for the purpose of ascertaining his authority for making the statement referred to. He declined giving the name of his informant until he had conferred with the party who appeared before the Committee, and stated that Mr. Evans, secretary for Messrs. Kennard & Co., had offered him $1,500 if he would use his influence to have the Fire Alarm Telegraph introduced here—and more, if that sum was not enough. He declined the proposition on the ground that the price ($17,000) was too high, believing that it could be done for $7,000. He said he had heard rumors to the effect that certain members of the Association had been approached with offers of money to use their influence in favor of the Kennard telegraph. The Committee will continue their investigations still further and report at some future time.

LARCENY.—Mrs. Thompson, No. 7 Hand street was robbed yesterday morning of some four hundred dollars, and suspicion fell upon a young girl named Kate Hardy. Information was made before Mayor Lowry, and officer Wray was dispatched to "ferry" the matter out, who not only succeeded in recovering the stolen money, but the girl confessed to him that in only a week ago she had stolen seventy dollars from the same house. She was committed for trial.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—John Gester, Martin Waltz and John Springer, before the Mayor Thursday, charged on the oath of Adam Toussant, with an aggravated assault on John Eichner, and released on bail, were re-arrested Saturday and locked up to await the result of Eichner's injuries, who is now said to be in a dying condition.

LECTURE.—J. B. Conser, Esq., is announced to lecture this evening at Concert Hall, on "Orators, Oratory and the Power of Eloquence." Attention will be paid especially to the orators of America, with selections from their masterpieces, as well as an illustration of the eloquence of Kossuth.

Common Sense.—It is but seldom that common sense and fashion are united. But this season is an exception. What is more comfortable than a nice set of furs, or a fur hood, so very much worn by the ladies this season? What is more common sense or comfortable than those gentlemens beaver nutrice and otter caps, gloves, and collars. In fact at Wm. Flenniken's first-class fashionable and popular hat, cap, and ladies' fur house, No. 139, Wood street, you will and common sense, fashion, and low prices combined. At this establishment you will find the largest and finest stock of ladies and misses furs, ladies and misses hats, trimmed and untrimmed, ladies fur hoods, gentlemens and boys fine hats and caps, mens and boys fur gloves, collars and caps ever appeared for sale in this city. Call and examine.

Amazon Stockholders.—The stockholders in the Amazon Oil Company are requested to call at the office of J. M. Snowden, Liberty street, near St. Clair, and pay up the amount of their subscriptions immediately. The Company intend to go to work vigorously in developing the wealth of their territory.

Selling at Cost.—We now offer our entire stock of trimmings, notions, small wares, &c., at actual cost, as we intend closing business. Now is the time for bargains.

MORRIS & HUMBERT,
Cor. South Com. and Federal st.,
dec14:2w Allegheny City.

Better Than Port.—Speer's Samburg Wine is better than pure port, and since the adulteration of the latter it must take its place. It is pure and really excellent and health giving.—*Troy Times.*

New Job Printing Office, fitted up with new types, material, &c., at 71, Federal street, Allegheny.

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDY.

These wines are the pure product of the grape, and possess a delicacy of flavor and a richness of taste unequalled by any foreign article in the American market. Port, Sherry, Hock, Claret, Sauterne, "Angelica"—a gentle stimulant of highly nutritive character in cases of debility or exhaustion, and can be received by the most delicate and irritable stomach: "Hock"—will be found a pleasant wine for table use, very dry, and is substituted in diet and promotive of an appetite: "Muscadet"—is similar to the famous "Hungarian Tokay," manufactured for families or ladies' use generally. "Grape Brandy"—the pure distillation of the grape. For sale by

W. McCLAREN & CO., Importers,
81 Market street, cor Diamond, near Fifth street.
de8

THE DIRECTORS OF THE TACK PETROLEUM COMPANY

have this day declared a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the Earnings of the last month, for the month of November, payable on, and after the 20th inst., at the office of the Treasurer, No. 62 Exchange Place, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. McLAUGHLIN, Jr., Secretary.
Transfer Books close from the 17th to the 20th inst.
JESSE COHEN, Secretary.
NEW YORK, Dec. 10, 1864. de15-3t

ÆTNA OIL AND MINING CO.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the ÆTNA OIL AND MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 62 Exchange Place, THURSDAY, Dec. 22d, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Punctual attendance of all the Stockholders is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

By order of the Directors.
WM. A. HERON, President.
A. A. CARRIER, Secretary. de15-1w

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14th, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last month, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant. By order of the Board.

E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

CHERRY RUN AND BLOOD FARM OIL COMPANY.

Please take notice that the first meeting of the Corporation to be called the

Cherry Run and Blood Farm Oil Co.,

will held on THURSDAY, January 5th, 1865, at three o'clock, p. m., at the office of JOHN T. CHILDS, No. 24, FIFTH street, Pittsburgh, for the purpose of organization, as required by the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying purposes," approved the 8th day July, A. D. 1863.

ALBERT HANCOCK,
Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, December 15, 1864.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

That the First Meeting of the Corporation to be called

"THE FRANKLIN & SANDY COAL & OIL COMPANY"

will be held on THURSDAY, January 5th, 1865, at the office of W. HAGALEY, No. 13 Wood street, in the City of Pittsburgh, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of organization and adoption of By Laws, Election of Officers, &c., and for the purposes authorized, and more particularly specified in an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act Relating to Corporations Sylvania, entitled "An Act Relating to Corporations Sylvania, entitled "An Act Relating to Corporations S

The Daily Commercial

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING TERMS.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE COMMERCIAL at the following rates, from which there will be no variation:

10 Lines, or 6-8 Inch, One Square.	Daily.	3 Times a Week.	Twice a Week.	1 Time a Week.	Weekly.
One time	75				
Two times	1 25				
Three times	1 50				
Four times	1 80				
Five times	2 00				
One week	2 50	1 70	1 25	85	75
Seven times	2 80	1 80	1 40	90	
Eight times	3 10	2 10	1 55	1 05	
Nine times	3 40	2 35	1 70	1 15	
Ten times	3 70	2 50	1 85	1 25	
Eleven times	4 05	2 70	2 00	1 35	
Two weeks	4 35	2 90	2 20	1 45	1 40
Three weeks	6 00	4 00	3 00	2 00	2 00
One month	7 50	5 00	3 75	2 50	2 50
Two months	11 75	7 50	5 65	3 75	4 75
Three months	17 75	9 15	6 85	4 85	6 75
Six months	29 75	18 85	10 40	6 90	12 95
Nine months	37 50	18 00	13 20	9 00	18 50
One Year	52 00	21 31	18 00	10 70	29 00

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square, changeable one time each week, confined to the immediate business of the advertiser. All larger advertisements in exact proportion.

	Daily.	3 Times a week.	Twice a week.	Once a week.
One month	9 35	6 00	4 70	3 00
Three months	17 20	11 45	8 60	6 00
Six months	24 00	19 04	15 75	10 50
One year	40 00	28 00	24 50	14 00

☞ *Business or Local Notices, under head of* "CITY ITEMS," TWENTY CTS. *per line, each insertion.*

Special Notices, TEN CTS. per line, each insertion.

Death Notices, each insertion.....50 cents.

Marriage Notices, ... 75 "

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Grau and a Prima Donna in Court—Breach of Promise—Express in trouble Again—A New City Charter—Captain Winslow and Admiral Farragut, &c.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1854.

Grau, the well known opera manager, has been in the Marine Court as defendent in a suit, which was brought by Pauline Castri, a prima donna, to recover the trifle of two weeks' salary. Mademoiselle is a pretty brunette of about twenty summers, with whom Grau entered into a contract, in Milan, in December, 1863, the contract to expire in four years, at the singer to receive 12,500 francs a year, in fortnight installments, the payments to be made gold or its equivalent. On the 1st of June last, Miss Castri received a note from Grau, informing her that the engagement was at an end, and tendering her in paper money the amount which was her due in gold for the fortnight ending on that day. Hence the suit. It appears that the two had had a misunderstanding; that Grau had desired the Mademoiselle to appear in Massaniello, in Cincinnati, when she was not 'up' in that opera, and that she declined, as she was then studying parts in three other operas; and as Grau had announced Masaniello he was compelled to employ Madame Lorini Whiting, at a salary of $1,200 a month, and in view of the Mademoiselle's refusal to appear in the part that he had assigned her, and of the expenditure involved in substituting in her place Madame Whiting, Grau held that the terms of his contract had been violated and he, therefore, claimed $1,200 damages. Testimony of operatic singers and others were taken at great length, showing that the Prima Donna really had not time afforded her to study the part in Massaniello, and the Jury, having listened to elaborate arguments, gave the case to the plaintiff.

A verdict has been rendered in the Superior Court in favor of Rosa Deslses, a native of Maine, who in 1860 went to Key West as a music teacher, and there was addressed by Samuel Cline, a well-to-do merchant, whose proposals she accepted. The couple were to have been married in 1862, and under the defendant's solemn promise the complainant surrendered, prior to the ceremony, the understanding being that in a possible eventuality their nuptials should be celebrated without delay. In May, 1863, Miss Deslses came to Fulton at the suggestion of her betrothed, and he was to follow within a month and marry her, but he wrote excusing himself on the ground of sickness, and soon thereafter ceased the correspondence. Mr. Cline may now choose whether he will marry the young woman or divide his fortune with her.

The *Express* has been in court since January last, and is now about to enter upon a new year with a fresh libel suit on its hands. It should be added that this is a criminal suit, the complainant desiring to waive damages, preferring to compel the Brother Brooks either to retract or go to prison, in the opinion of Recorder Hoffman. They can be held to answer for libel published in the heat of a political canvass. The complaint avers that James and Erastus Brooks published in the *New Evening Express* false and defamatory paragraphs, charging that Peter B. Sweeney (a star of first magnitude in the constellation of our local Democracy) had received money for opposing the election of James Brooks from the Eighth Congressional District in this city, and that Thos. J. Barr, one of the enemy's near relatives, had paid $16,000 to run a decoy candidate to draw off Democratic votes and thus defeat Brooks and secure the election of William E. Dodge, the Union candidate. The *Express* also alleged that Sweeney opposed Brooks solely because that gentleman had omitted to pay an assessment for political purposes, and that journal published affidavits to sustain its allegations and challenged Sweeney to rebut them. Sweeney declared every line and every letter of the document false, and demanded retraction, and this not forthcoming, he notified the Brothers Brooks that he should commence a criminal suit. The Express men were arrested on Saturday, and held to bail to await Recorder Hoffman's decision. Meantime Dodge is preparing to contest Brooks's seat in Congress.

Before taking leave of the politicians, I must mention the fact that our representatives in the State Senate and Assembly contemplate another change in our poor old patched and indescribable charter. One party urges that the charter be taken from us altogether and that our city and county be reduced to the level of other counties; but another party makes opposition on the ground that a peculiar government is needed here, and that our own citizens best know what they desire. Quite true. But do they get it? It is urged that if the city were governed by a Commissioner, to be appointed from Albany, many abuses might be corrected; and by another party—it is believed that if we were to clothe the Metropolitan Police with extended powers the result could but be favorable, and the advocates of this scheme urge as an example of what could be done the abolishing of the City Inspector's Department—a Department which now costs us more than a million annually. The police already attend to a share of the work, such as reporting at the City Inspector's office any unusual obstruction or nuisance that may be found in any part of the city. But to this plan of procedure there are objections, as there are to every proposal that has been made. The Evening *Post* suggests that the minority having undoubted rights, the candidates for city office be treated as we treat our supervisors, that is to say let the men having the highest number of votes be declared elected, and let a like course be pursued toward the candidates having the next highest number of votes, and thus, as in the Board of Supervisors, our Aldermen and Councilmen will be politically tied. This is all quite charming on paper. But suppose for a moment that neither party nominated any better men (they could not readily find worse) than those who now run riot at the City Hall—what then? It is a humiliating truth that the men who have for months past foisted themselves upon the Republican Udion party, as candidates for official preferment, have not monopolized all the virtue in the world. The reformers find great strength in the impression which prevails among our direct tax-payers that under no change which might be made, could we have a worse governed city, than we have had during the last decade.

Captain John A. Winslow, of the Kearsarge, and Admiral Farragut, of the flag-ship Hartford, are to be received by the Chamber of Commerce, and by the city authorities. The latter came up the bay yesterday. The former arrived at Boston last week, and accepted the invitation of our Port Society (or Society for Promoting the Gospel among Seamen in the Port of New York), to attend their anniversary meeting at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening last. Under somebody's bad management the announcements were made in only three morning newspapers, in obscure corners at that, and by a few straggling posters here and there, and it is not probable that a tenth part of our population knew that Winslow was to be at the Academy; add to this state of the case a stormy night, with our streets almost knee deep with mud and equine excrement, and no one would expect to see a large assembly gathered, even if we were all good subjects of the Church of Rome, and if it were to see the veritable reigning Pontiff. Nevertheless there was a fair audience, and the Society added from $100 to $200 to their fund—a fact which cannot but be gratifying to the great Christian captain, since he accepted the invitation solely with a view to contributing his mite towards the support of an institution, the prime object of which is the moral and physical welfare of the American tar. Winslow made a brief, neat, and unexceptionable speech, and was roundly applauded.

On the arrival of the Hartford, a Federal salute was fired in the harbor, and at a meeting of prominent citizens, at the Custom House, it was resolved "that the city of New York, following the example of the great free cities of the world, honors itself by tendering to Admiral Farragut an invitation to become a resident thereof, and that a committee be instructed to devise the best mode of carrying this resolution into effect, so that the man, his achievements, and his fame may belong to the city; and furthermore, that we see with the highest satisfaction that the President, in his annual message, and the Secretary of the Navy, recommended the creation of a higher grade of naval rank, with the designation of Admiral Farragut as the recipient, as a national recognition of distinguished service and exalted patriotism."

The great ram Dictator made a short trial-ship to the lower bay last week, and expended fifteen rounds of shot and shell in testing the friction gear on the gun-carriages, and the results were quite satisfactory. It was said that this craft could not float in a heavy sea, and that if she could there were insurmountable difficulties to be overcome in steering her; but the contrary has proved to be the truth, and she will depart for Hampton Roads, and perhaps thence for Savannah, the last of the week.

Stanley Wood, late Assistant Adjutant General of New York, who resigned his position as colonel of the "local habitation" instead of a bauble or gut a "local habitation" instead of a bauble or gut a sword, has enclosed his check for $500 for that purpose, to the editor of the *Times*.

Governor Fenton, who is to arrive here today from Washington, on his way to Albany to qualify, has declined a public dinner at the hands of our most prominent Union men.

It is surmised that two very swift vessels that sailed hence last week, are intended to be converted into Mexican privateers to destroy ships which sail under the flag of France. Our naval officers in the Gulf have been instructed accordingly.

The Brooklyn Gas Company's coal yard, containing about 75,000 tons of bituminous coal, took fire on Thursday night, and notwithstanding the constant pouring in of water from three steam fire engines, the flames are raging yet. It is estimated that $300,000 worth of coal has been destroyed. SOMERVOGEL.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

TRIUMPHANT ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

STEINWAY'S SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

Testimonials from the Most Distinguished Artists.

NEW YORK, December, 1864

The Piano Fortes, GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT, manufactured by Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS, have established for themselves so world-wide a reputation, that it is hardly possible for us to add anything to their just fame.

Having thoroughly tested and tried these Instruments personally for years, both in public and private, it becomes our pleasant duty to express our candid opinion regarding their unquestioned superiority over any other piano known to us.

Among the chief points of their uniform excellence are:—Great possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch. This peculiarity is found exclusively in the STEINWAY PIANO, and together with the matchless precision, elasticity and promptness of action, renders the effects obtained by these instruments, as well as their unequaled durability under the severest trials, is unsurprising, and claims at once the admiration of every Artist. We, therefore, consider the "Steinway" Pianos in all respects, by far the best instruments made in this country or Europe, and them solely and exclusively ourselves in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the public.

We have at different times expressed our opinion about the Pianos of various makers, but freely and unhesitatingly pronounce Messrs. Steinway & Sons' Pianos, both Grand and Square, incomparably superior to them all.

S. B. MILLS,
ROBERT HELLER,
ROBERT GOLDBECK,
WILLIAM MASON (Pupil of Dr. Mason.)
F. L. RITTER,
HENRY C. TIMM,
THEO. THOMAS,
(Director of Philharmonic Concerts.)
JOHN M. PATTISON
GEO. W. MORGAN,
(Organist Grace Church,)
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MAX MARETZEK,
(Director Italian Opera,)
CARL BERGMANN,
(Dir. N.Y. Acad. Music.)
THEO. THOMAS.

de15-lw.e.o.d

REDUCTION.

26 Melodeons.

29 Cabinet Organs.

4 Second-hand Melodeons.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES.

Call at the subscriber's if you want to get an instrument cheap.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,

81 Wood street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ STEWART ROBERTSON, of the Third Ward, will be a candidate for Mayor of Allegheny city, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. de19

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take depositions, acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au15-tf

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Sold for only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

R. L. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of "Matthews' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oc29-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Benefit of the Treasurer, HARRY OVERINGTON.

Mr. L. J. DONNELLY, with the Misses MILLIE and CLARA FOWLER—with the entire Corps de Ballet AIMS—together with the entire Corps de Ballet, consisting of twelve Young Ladies, have volunteered their services, and will appear in the great Ballet entitled

THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING the beautiful romantic play entitled

WILLIAM TELL.

William Tell.....William Henderson,
Double Dance.....Miss Sylvester and Jennie.
Dance.....Mr. L. S. Donnelly.

The Misses Fowler, with the entire Corps De Ballet.

To conclude with

PIRATES OF SAVANNAH.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

GRAND GALA NIGHT!

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 16th, 1864, Grand Complimentary Benefit to FRED. AIMS, (Manager.) On which occasion the following grand array of talent will appear:

Mr. JOS. O. SEFTON, the popular Comedian of the Pittsburgh Theatre, (by kind permission of Manager Henderson,) who will appear as DODGES, in the farce of the ALTERED DODGER.

The charming, Misses Millie and Clara Fowler.

Don Santiago Gibbons, the great wonder of the world, in several brilliant acts of dislocation, &c.

The Buffalo Boys, the youthful Clog Dancers; together with the great Star Company of the Melodeon, in a tremendous Olio.

Come one, come all, and don't forget the night, FRIDAY, Dec. 16th.

LECTURES BY

J. B. CONSER,

AT CONCERT HALL,

On THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS,

December 15th and 17th.

SUBJECT—Orators, Oratory and the Power of Eloquence.

Subject on Thursday evening—The Orators of Greece and Rome.

Subject on Saturday evening—The Orators of America. Also, Kossuth, the Hungarian Patriot.

Admittance 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets to be had at the principal music stores, and at the hall on the evening of the Lecture. de14-6t

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JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Terms by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. je22-1y

A. M. FRANCISCUS.....C. W. SCHWARTZ.....J. G. KELLEY.
J. GRAFF.....J. M. SIMPSON.....O. P. HUBER.

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52 Market street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY BASKETS

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Hobby Horses, Toy Wagons and Carts, Toy Drums, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Transparent Slates, Sleds,

and a variety of goods suitable for the HOLIDAYS nov21-1m

1865. DIARIES. 1865.

Diaries of Every Variety for Sale by

W. S. HAVEN, Stationer.

Corner Wood and Third Streets.

novtf

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAPER, RAGS, &c.,

No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chestnut, West side.

de13-1y PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OIL ENGINES.

We are prepared to furnish Oil Well Engines on the very shortest notice, having them on hand and finishing all the time, of a superior quality, and in sizes to suit purchasers.

NUITALL & KIRKPATRICK,
Engine Builders, corner of Water street and Middle alley, rear of Schwartz's Drug Store, Allegheny city, Pa. no17-3m

OIL COMPANIES.

TRIUMPH

OIL COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

R. W. MACKEY,

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$300,000.

WORKING CAPITAL.....$50,000.

150,000 SHARES.....$2 EACH,

The property of this Company comprises the following described tracts, amounting in the aggregate to nearly SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES between four and five hundred of which is in FEE SIMPLE, and, as will be seen, the daily product at this time is more than sufficient to pay a MONTHLY dividend of

Two Per Cent. on its Capital.

As every tract embraced in this Schedule is contiguous to large producing interests, and the greater portion free of "Royalty," it is confidently and reasonably expected that with a working fund of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for the further development of their property, the dividends of the Company will shortly be largely increased.

As a Safe Paying Investment,

whether permanent, or for speculation merely, it is believed the inducements offered by this Company are second to none. PARTICULAR ATTENTION is asked as to the quantity, quality and location of the lands of this Company, more fully described in the following schedule:

NO. ONE.

One half the working interest in the well-known "ROWLEY WELLS," on BLOOD FARM, Oil Creek, now producing from EIGHTY to ONE HUNDRED AND TEN barrels of oil per day, giving to this interest twenty to twenty-eight barrels per day. There is another well on this lot, to a considerable depth, with a fair show of oil, and still another well being bored, with 100ft for others.

NO. TWO.

The ENTIRE working interest in a well on the celebrated Clapp Farm, on Oil Creek, and near the famous "Williams," which produces one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty barrels per day. This well, known as well No. 8, is now bored to the depth of four hundred and fifty feet, with a much better show than the "Williams" Well before the latter was pumped. (The "William" Well is five hundred and fifty feet deep.) From the indications, and the favorable location of this well (No. EIGHT, it is believed that when bored one hundred feet deeper, it will equal if it does not exceed in product the "Williams" well. With this interest is an engine and fixtures.

NO. THREE.

A lease of eighty acres, more or less, (Geo. Alban's) on Duck creek, Washington county, Ohio, but a short distance from the large pr ducing wells in this creek, several of which wells were bat recently struck, and among them the "Duck Creek Oil Co.," of this city, the stock of which, in consequence of their great success, has recently advanced from FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, the amount originally paid in, to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS per share, which price is freely offered, though in most cases it is held at a much higher figure. Length of Lease ten years; Royalty, one-fifth in bulk.

NO. FOUR.

A lease of twenty-nine acres, more or less, on Duck creek, Washington county, Ohio, (J. Decker,) adjoining the above—is considered excellent territory. Length of lease, ten years; Royalty, one-fifth.

NO. FIVE.

A lease of thirty-five acres, more or less, (J. Bosher,) on a run emptying into West Branch of Duck creek, about one-half mile from its mouth, in Washington county, Ohio. A vein of coal six feet thick is on the property, and it is considered by competent judges first-rate oil territory. Length of lease ten years; Royalty, one-fifth in bulk.

NO. SIX.

A lease of one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, on "Long Run, a tributary of the Little Muskingum, and about three miles from the same, in Washington county Ohio, (John Walbright.) Property on this stream is regarded as very valuable. During the present month two good paying wells were obtained on this stream by the "Bergen Oil Company," of New York, a large and wealthy corporation, whose efforts for the development of this section of the country are being richly rewarded. Length of lease ten years; Royalty, one-fifth.

NO. SEVEN.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES, more or less, in FEE SIMPLE (Fleming) on West Hickory Creek, Venango county, Pa., with good producing wells in the immediate vicinity, both above and below this property. This tract is very valuable, and would alone, being held in fee, be sufficient basis for a company.

NO. EIGHT.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY ACRES, more or less, in FEE SIMPLE, on Federal Creek, Morgan county, Ohio, (Alderman,) adjoining the celebrated Bishop farm, the property of the "Federal Oil Co.," and in the immediate vicinity of the lands of the "Ohio Petroleum Co.," of New York. Both these companies are producing, and the latter, though yet in its infancy, recently declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on a capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS. The daily product of this company has for some time been over one hundred barrels per day. The Federal Company, though with a more limited capital, have been successful in obtaining oil, and its prospects are such as must be gratifying to its stockholders. Scarcely an exception exists where a well bored on this stream has failed to produce oil in paying quantity, varying from six to one hundred barrels per day. It is confidently believed that a moderate expenditure will prove the property of the Triumph Oil Company as valuable as any of the lands bordering on Federal Creek.

Books for Subscription to the Stock are now open at the office of

JOHN T. CHILDS,

No. 24 FIFTH STREET,

Phelan's new building.

And

STEEL & BAILEY,

WILKINS HALL.

de15-2t-eod

OIL COMPANIES.

MUSKINGUM OIL SPRING

PETROLEUM COMPANY,

MORGAN COUNTY, OHIO.

FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO ACRES in fee, on Oil Spring's Run, three miles from McConnellsville. Incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania.

Capital Stock.....$600,000.

100,000 Shares, at $5,00 per share full paid.

Working Capital reserved for development, 25,000 shares, the subscription price for which is $3,00 per share—not liable to further assessment.

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GEO. W. CASS, Esq.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER:
R. T. LEECH, Jr.

DIRECTORS:
GEO. W. CASS, President of P. Ft. W. & C. R. W.,
J. B. GUTHRIE,
W. BAGALEY,
JOSEPH RICHARDS,
BENJAMIN BAKEWELL, Jr.,
FRANK RAHM,
D. F. McKEE,
A. J. RAGAN,
R. T. LEECH, Jr.

The Company offers 10,000 shares of the above reserved stock in this market.

Books of Subscription are now open at the office of

S. S. BRYAN,

59 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

Where Prospectus and Map of the Company's Property can be seen. de16-tf

OFFICE DUNKARD CREEK

UNION OIL COMPANY,

No. 267 Penn street.

The subscribers to the Capital Stock of the

Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company,

are requested to

CALL IMMEDIATELY

at the Company's office and pay their subscriptions.

WM. W. HERRON,

de9-2w Secretary and Treasurer.

HICKORY FARM

OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated under the General Laws of the State of New York, for the Formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical, or Chemical Purposes.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $500,000.

100,000 Shares of $5,00.

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Francis B. Cooley, late Cooley, Farwell & Co., New York.
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Curtis G. Hussey, firm C. G. Hussey & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
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John N. Newbury, Joan S. Newbury, Detroit, Mich.
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SECRETARY,
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ISAAC D. RUSSELL.

SUPERINTENDENT,
LEWIS P. BROWN.

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THIS COMPANY IS ORGANIZED under the law of the State of New York, for the purpose of developing a tract of upwards of Two Hundred and Ninety Acres of Oil Land, now pumping 100 BARRELS PER DAY, and steadily increasing in its yield. This interest calls for one-half of all the oil produced. There is a reasonable expectation that the well will soon be a

FLOWING WELL,

Producing from 100 to 200 BARRELS PER DAY.

NO. TWO.

ALSO, Three-eighths of the land interest in the Lincoln well, now going down on Half Jay Run, immediately adjoining a forty barrel well. This property is considered as valuable as that of Cherry Run—no failure ever having been made there. This well is put down free of expense to the Company.

NO. THREE.

ALSO, Nine acres and 141 perches, in fee simple, on Cherry Tree Run. This is all bottom land on both sides of the Creek, and good boring Territory. A large number of wells are down and going down in the vicinity, one of which is producing fifty barrels per day.

As can easily be estimated, the present product from the Number One interest alone will suffice to pay a five per cent. dividend per month from the start.

The Stock Books of this Company are now open at the office of

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115 FOURTH STREET,

AND AT

STEEL & BAILEY'S,

WILKINS HALL,

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LIPPINCOTT, FRY & CO.'S

122 FIRST STREET.

AND AT

S. S. BRYAN'S,

59 Fourth Street.

de15-tf

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TRY STRICKLAND'S

MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM,

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

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All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Stimulants, and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

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DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst case of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives instant relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

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We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system, gives an appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

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Cincinnati, Ohio. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth St. no8-1y

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Manufacturer of every variety of Plows. Plow Castings, Steel Shovels, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and Garrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.

Having made arrangements with the Patentee for the exclusive right to manufacture and sell

COMSTOCK'S ROTARY SPADER,

throughout the United States, excepting in New England and some of the Atlantic and Pacific States, I am now prepared to receive orders for six sizes of them.

The Spader, which has been so thoroughly and satisfactorily tested, is designed as a substitute for the Plow on the Prairies or in alluvial soil, comparatively free from roots and stones.

A boy 15 years old, with four good horses, can spade to the depth of the condition of a garden bed, when forked.

For further information, price, &c., send for circular. J. C. BIDWELL.

no29-tf

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MAIN STREET, NEAR CRAPO HOUSE, AND JONES' NEW HOTEL,

OIL CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

For sale, Oil Lands in fee, Lease and Interest in Oil Wells in the best locations in the oil region, at the lowest cash price. Persons desiring to purchase to form companies, or for themselves, will save a large per centage by applying in person, or by letter, to us. Information in regard to Oil Territory given without charge. HULL, PLATT & CO.

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OIL LEASES—

ON FAVORABLE TERMS,

Situated on

WHITELEY CREEK.

About One and a Half Miles from the Mouth.

Inquire of

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DEALER IN

DUCK CREEK OIL LANDS.

312 acres now for sale. des

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FIFTY THREE ACRES OF

COAL AND FARMING LAND.

I am authorized to sell a tract of 53 acres, about 2½ miles from the Monongahela at the six mile Ferry. It is easily accessible by the valley of Streets Run, and a good Railroad is now made to within a short distance. The whole of it is underlaid with a

A THICK VEIN OF COAL!

cropping out on Weler's Run a tributary of Streets Run.

The surface is good soil, highly impregnated with limestone. Improvements,

A GOOD LOG AND FRAME HOUSE,

a frame barn, excellent spring house, and other

OUT BUILDINGS.

For terms and particulars, apply to

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker and Insurance Agent,

de9 59 Fourth Street.

COAL LAND FOR SALE.

The Administrators of Col. ROBERT TEENAN, deceased, will offer at public auction, on the premises, at one o'clock p. m., on the 22d of December, 1864, the Home Farm, situate on the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad, adjoining the village of Burgettstown, containing about 100 acres. The farm is highly improved, is well watered, very fertile, and abounds in coal and limestone. The Railroad Station is within three minutes' walk of the Mansion House. The surface and coal will be sold together, or as a whole.

GEORGE M. TEENAN,
JAS. MURRAY CLARK,
CANNON, PA., Dec. 10, 1864. Administrators.

de10-12t

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE,

Situated in the 8th Ward of the city. The lot fronts 20 feet on Pennsylvania avenue and extends back 120 feet to a 20 feet alley. The building is 22, stories, press brick front, with an iron verandah, 8 rooms, hall, &c., situated opposite Samuel McCutcheon, Esq., is offered at the low price of $7,000. Apply to

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FOR RENT.

Several offices and rooms, suitable for club rooms. Also, two stores and one well lighted hall. Possession of some of the premises immediately, and of others on the first of next April.

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FOR SALE,

In the borough of Manchester. Two new and modern built two story brick dwellings, fronting on Preble street, near Locust; said houses each contain six rooms and a hall, and are built with a view to comfort and convenience, and about one square from Street Car Railway. For particulars apply to S. S. D. THOMPSON, No. 114 Fifth street, or JAMES MILLER, near the premises. nov24-1m

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TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which will weigh each—one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 2½ tons. Address

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Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

sa12-4t

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

A FARM of 100 acres, 80 under cultivation, balance good timber land, situate in White river Knox county, Indiana, 7 miles from Dicker Station, on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad. The place is under good fence, and well watered; there is also 30 bushels of wheat; corn and hay on the farm, which will go to the purchaser. The improvements are a good log house of four rooms, with the necessary out buildings for farming purposes. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of

G. S. BATES,
Butler street, Lawrenceville.

oc29

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

The Ramsey Farm having been withdrawn from the market is now offered for sale. Said land consisting of eighty-three acres, more or less, is about three miles from Jones' Ferry, and will be found of the best quality. The improvements thereon being in good condition, consisting of dwelling house, barn, granery, and two stone fruit trees of various kinds; fences under good order, and all under the best state of cultivation. The Washington Turnpike runs through the farm.

For terms apply to

JOHN FULLERTON,
No. 28 Wood street.
ROBERT RAMSAY,
Executors, &c.

oc21-tf

FOR RENT—

A Fine Well Lighted ROOM, 22x40 feet, on First Floor, with the best of Steam Power.

Apply at

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122 Third street.

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VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 227 feet and extending back to the Pittsburgh, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 97 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and Saw-mill and Sash-planing machine on the premises, which, as a whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to

MARY ANN AUSTIN, on the premises, or
W. C. ARMSTRONG, Esq.,
No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

au2-4t

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, situate on the Ohio river, 18 miles below Pittsburgh, with about 50 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, and the balance in cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Outbuildings. A never failing Well of water, and the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela river, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

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Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN Esq.,
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Sewing Machines.

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Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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U. S. 5-20s	108 75	.....
Connellsville 6s	83 50	17 50
German Insurance	.....	.....
Connellsville R. R.	11 50	.....
Connellsville Interest	3 50	.....
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	8 50	9 00
Cherry, Shoup and Cherry Run	.....	1 14
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh Pet. Co	.....	95
Eldorado	.....	2 10
Cherry Run Coal	.....	2 00
Reliable	.....	1 28
Central Basin	.....	1 40
Mechanic	.....	1 60
Cherry Run and Pitt Hole	.....	1 60
Union Petroleum Oil Co.	.....	1 10
Federal	.....	1 52
McAboy & Cherry Run	.....	1 10
Rose	.....	1 25
Banner	.....	1 60

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.

Market dull to-day. Excelsior 1¾@2; Maple Shade 87½@89; McClintock 5¼; Tillcute 3¾; Union 2; Seneca 6@7; Howe 1¾; Irwin 1¼; Diamond 8; Dalzell 85½@85¾; Noble and Delamater 2¾; Hibbard 2¼; Curtin 14@16; Cornplanter 6¾; Eldorado 2; Caldwell 5¾. Gold 234.

FRIDAY, December 16—P. M.

We have just glanced over a copy of the prospectus of the "Franklin and Sany Coal and Oil Company," and judge, from the facts stated and the calculations based on them, that the enterprise is one that should attract to it that large class of readers of this column who are seeking a sure and profitable investment—a Company whose certificates they can safely lay away in their strong-boxes without fear of waking up some morning to find them value less.

As much as seventy cents per bushel has lately been paid for bituminous coal in the oil region about Franklin. Fifty cents is the usual price. This Company, even at the present high rates of labor and everything necessary to carry on their work, calculate that their coal will only cost them ten cents per bushel at the river. The coal from one of their tracts is now being taken out in quantities more than sufficient to pay expenses, and when their works are completed, which will be by first of March next, they will be prepared to supply the enormous demands of the oil interest in that neighborhood.

The management of the company is in the hands of some of our ablest and most successful business men. They make no such splendid promises as are held out by many other companies in our midst, but only claim for their enterprise that it is *sure* to pay a steady and handsome dividend, good for twenty years at least, as it will require that length of time to exhaust the coal at the rate of 3,000 bushels per day, and if one-fourth of the company's calculations are realized, the stockholders will have a return of their subscriptions in dividends in a few years.

—It is the opinion of those best qualified to judge of the effect of the operations of the Treasury, that a withdrawal of the gold-bearing bonds would give Mr. Fessenden all the money to be got from the people by any form of loans. Limiting the amount of "gold stock" to about the present amount, would put the whole mass to such a high premium that large sums of money now locked up in gold stocks would be converted into 7-30s by holders not infected with the gold mania, but ready to secure their profits by taking at par a currency obligated by the United States which in three years will sell as high as the present 5-20 bonds. Gold-bearing bonds, which are such favorites with European buyers, would find new buyers upon a restricted issue, and soon become so scarce and dear that investors would have little choice, and take 7-30s from necessity.

—The project in Philadelphia, says the *Press*, to form what is known as the "Independent Board of Brokers," to go into effect on the 2d of January, has imparted new life to the old Board, whichhwas getting to be considered an old fogy institution in view of the fact that an "outside" organization, made up of all classes of stock operators, many of whom pursue other trades and professions for a livelihood, was taking to itself the cream and patronage of the business done in oil stocks. Between the two there have not prevailed the kindliest feelings of late, and now that the fend has broken out to such an extent that the "regulars" have passed resolutions discountenancing altogether the "outside room," we expect to see a lively time, on the principle that competition is the life of trade.

—The New York *Journal of Commerce* speaking of a bullion bank, reports such an institution to go into existence within a few weeks, and says; "The motive is that dealers in foreign exchange are now compelled to make their transactions in gold, owing to the fluctuations in the currency, and this has obliged them to make and receive payments by actual delivery of the coin. Such movements involve risk and trouble, as much so as if the business was carried on by an actual counting out of the money instead of checks, and it is to obviate these difficulties a plan has been hit upon to establish a bullion department in one of our oldest banks, where the gold may be deposited and drawn upon as needed. The Bank of New York is selected as the place of deposit." This movement, we have no doubt, will not only relieve importers of much trouble and inconvenience, but it will also tend very directly to the allayment of the wide and sudden fluctuations in the price of gold.

—The Bank of New Jersey, at New Brunswick, N. J., has been converted into a National Bank, under the title of "The National Bank of New Jersey." The bills of the Bank of New Jersey are to be redeemed in Philadelphia by the Ninth National Bank.

—The 618 National Banks now organized have a capital of $124,756,620. Their aggregate currency amounts to $72,512,110, of which $2,004,270 were issued during the past week. The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that two hundred and eighty-two new banks have been organized during the past year, and one hundred and sixty-eight State Banks changed into National ones. Of the one hundred banks last organized sixty-seven have been conversions of State Banks, and nearly all the papers now being filed are for the change of State Banks into National Associations.

—The Tack Petroleum Company announces a dividend of two per cent., payable on the 20th inst., out of the earnings of the month of November. The transfer books close on the 17th inst. This, we are informed, is the first dividend by any Oil Company in Western Virginia.

—The Cherry Run Petroleum Company announces a dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 23d inst., free of taxes. The transfer books close on the 20th inst.

—The Egbert Oil Company announces a dividend of 3 per cent., payable on the 22d inst., free of tax. The transfer books close on the 14th inst.

Chicago Pig Iron Market.

The market has been moderately active, and prices generally firm. On Scotch Pig we notice a further advance of $5 ₩ ton; the supply is small, and considerable difficulty is found to fill orders. Other descriptions in fair receipt and unchanged. We quote:

Scotch Pig, No. 1 ₩ ton	$85 00
Massillon, No. 1	80 00
Massillon, No. 2	75 00
Union Pig, A 1	75 00
Union Pig, B 1	70 00
Lake Superior	75 00
Franklin, No. 1	70 00
Franklin, No. 2	70 00
Taberg, No. 2	65 00

Louisville Tobacco Market.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 16.

The receipts are very light, with sales of only 9 hhds at the Pioneer warehouse, the others having no breaks to report. Four hhds Black Dogs sold at $9 25@10 50; 1 at $12 25; 2 of light or medium leaf at $20 50, and others were refused or withdrawn.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

December 15.

Holders are firm at prices above buyer's views, and most of the offerings are rejected. Sales 3 hhds factory lugs at $7 90, 2 planters at $9 30@11 75, 4 common leaf at $14@16 25, 4 medium shipping do at $18 75@21 25, and 5 boxes from $5 75@16 per 100 pounds. Bids on 24 hhds rejected.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Saturday, Dec. 17, 1864. }

Business yesterday was transacted under considerable difficulty. The rain that began during Thursday night continued all day. The streets and roads leading to the city were in a deplorable condition. The sales made were only on a limited scale, to meet the wants of the city trade. Prices of the leading articles were unchanged. Our rivers are both rising, with a fair prospect of a big flood. The rains appear to be general, and as there is plenty of snow in the mountains, persons that live in the low lands had better make their calculations accordingly. Navigation to the lower ports will be resumed at once. The Roanoke left for St. Louis with one of the best trips of the season. She was crowded with passengers. The Onward, for Cincinnati, had all the freight she wanted and losts of people. We notice a large increase in the passenger traffic on the river. The favorite packet Kate B Porter leaves to-day for Cincinnati and Nashville. Passengers and shippers can bear this in mind. The Julia and Golden Era were due last evening. Should they a rrive they will depart to-day as per advertisement. Among the boats at the landing were the Starlight, Columbia, Hard Times, Iron City, Anna, Champion, and Lizzie Martin. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

HAY—The light offerings and the prospect of bad roads added about two dollars per ton to the cost of this article. A few loads that remained unsold from the previous day were readily disposed of. The sales at the scales reach 14 loads at $45@50 per ton.

FLOUR—There was nothing done yesterday worthy of notice, the sales being confined to a few lots to meet the wants of the local trade. Parties that were not in actual want, would not think of venturing out in such weather. Prices were unchanged. We note sales comprising 150 bbls Extra Flour, at $11@11 25, 50 bbls fair Spring Wheat at $11.

RYE FLOUR—The stock on hand is not large. We note sales of 20 bbls at $9 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is on the increase, with sales of 20 bbls Apples, new, at 10c per ₩. Peaches—Sales of 100 bbls at 24½@25.

GRAIN—The market was not active yesterday. As a general thing prices were unchanged. The sales were few and far between. Wheat—by the absence of figures sales were: Red at $2 00@2 10; White $2 15@2 20 per bush. Corn—Sales of 200 bush from steamer at $1 28; sales of old at $1 00@1 02½. Barley—steady. Sales of 200 bush of fall at $2 00; spring was held at $1 80@1 85. Rye was nominal. Oats—sales of 650 bush at depot at 95c.

FEED—Was steady. Sales of 1 car middlings at $2 70 per cwt.

CHEESE—The market has undergone no change. Sales of 30 boxes W. R. 22@23c and 20 do Hamburg at 24c.

LEAD—Was steady at the late advance. Sales of 100 pigs at 15c.

POULTRY—We note sales of 700 lbs undressed at 15c.

FLAX SEED—Was more fancied. Sales of 300 bush at $3 25.

ONIONS—We note sales of 60 bush at $2 75 ₩ bush.

BUTTER—We have no change to note. Sales were made in a retail way at 40@45c.

CIDER—The receipts are on the increase. Sales of 6 bbls at $10 00, with pay for packages entire.

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off. We note small sales at $3@3 25 ₩ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market was steady, with a fair demand. Sales of 1,500 lbs at $5 50 ₩ cwt.

GROCERIES—The market was firm, with a fair local demand. As prices were unchanged, we omit them.

Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH Dec. 17.

The market during the week was active, with a limited demand. Prices have advanced. The present rates per box are:

I-C—10x14	$23 00
I-X—10x14	28 00
I-C—12x12	25 50
I-X—12x12	30 50
I-C—14x20	30 00
I-X—14x20	31 00

BLOCK TIN ₩ lb.

Block Tin	68c	Bar	70c
Zinc Sheets	30c	Spelter Slabs	25c

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17, 1864.

The demand was fair and sales regular, at the following:

Braziers' ₩ lb	65 cash.
Bar and Bolt, ₩ lb	65 cash.
Ingots, ₩ lb, cash	24@58
Copper Bottoms	70
Brass Kettles, ₩ lb cut, off for cash	80

Hog Products.

Cincinnati.—Mess pork has continued strong support at $40, the sales having been large. Lard sold to a moderate extent at 22½c. Holders are not free to accept this, but the demand is not large. Bulk meats continue to be quoted at 15½c for shoulders, loose, 17c for sides. Green shoulders are in good request at 13½c, but are held at ½@¾c higher. Green sides are quoted at 16½@16¾c. Hams are quiet at 16½@16¾c, the latter being extreme.

Hogs were less active to-day. Such as averaged 200 pounds were not sold for over $7 75, and those averages were quoted at $15@15 10. Sellers are not free to accept the decline, at least do not manifest it by a pressure of their stocks on the market, and apparently there has been no change in the confidence that seemed to rule the market.

The market opened rather heavy, buyers disposed to hold back, and prices declined about 25c, closing at $14 75 for 200 pound averages, and $15 for 225 do. The receipts were about 4,000 The sales were:

50 head averaging 200 lbs dressed			$14 25
500	"	" 200 lbs	14 75
700	"	" 215 lbs	15 00
185	"	" 200 lbs	14 80
185	"	" 190 lbs	14 75
100	"	" 225 lbs	15 00
100	"	" 230 lbs	15 12½
348	"	" 230 lbs	15 12½
70	"	" 200 lbs	14 50

Louisville.—The receipts continue light, and it has ensued an advance here as well as elsewhere in hogs, and drovers to-day were paying 6½@13c gross, weighed at the packers' pens, for all 200 ₩ averages, with sales of 675 hogs, in lots, all at 11½c. The butchers for the market were paying 12c, gross, and a little fat hogs averaging 264 lbs were sold at 113c. The Government agents were not buying at these rates, and Hamilton & Brothers, packers for the Government, have about concluded to suspend killing, as their supply of hogs has not averaged 500 per day. The Government has some 30,000 hogs slaughtered, and other packers around the falls about 40,000 head, including the hogs in pens, and a lot of 1,000 received to-day by the river, and it is estimated that the total product in this quarter will not exceed 70,000.

Indianapolis, Indiana.—The price of heavy hogs yesterday was from $10 to $10 50 for gross, and $13 50 to $15 for net. Sixteen hundred head, at those figures, were driven into the pens at Ferguson's. Operations in the way of slaughtering, however, were suspended generally, on account of the cold weather. They will be resumed on the first favorable moment, and probably by the first of January all business in this line at all our establishments will have been recommenced. This year in Indianapolis 70,000 will be killed, as estimated.

St. Louis.—The market is quite firm, and prices stiff and higher, with sales, mostly at the Bellevue Yards, of about 2,000 head, including the following lots:

Number.	Av'age Weight.	Price.
50	186 lbs	$10 00 gross.
1,008	200 to 220 lbs	10 50 "
60	220 lbs	11 00 "
179 in lots	235 to 250 lbs	11 25 "
340	250 lbs	11 35 "
120	248 lbs	11 40 "
104	248 lbs	11 50 "
50	312 lbs	11 60 "

Dubuque.—The market for dressed hogs was more steady to-day and did not advance on Friday's figures. The receipts were large and every animal that looked like a hog was in good demand. Shippers are the only purchasers, many of whom are buying on commission for other parties in Chicago and Galena. There are several packing houses in town none of which have cut up a hog thus far for packing, nor will they until prices are lower. There is no money in the business at present figures. One load of heavy lard hogs was bought by F. Weigel at $15 50 @ 10 lbs, which was the highest price paid. A number of lots went at $15 25@15 40, but they were well cleaned, and over 275 lbs. The market closed steady at $12 80 for hogs under, and $13 30 for those over 200 lbs. The quality and condition of the pork has a great deal to do with prices.

Milwaukee.—The receipts of hogs were still light, far below the wants of packers, and notwithstanding a decline of 50c per bbl in pork at New York, the market was very firm, and in some instances sales of dressed hogs were made above Friday's extreme prices. Light averages sold at $14 25, medium averages at $14 50 all around, ordinary lots at $14@14 60, dividing on 200 lbs. Live hogs were very scarce and much higher. A lot of 100, averaging 222 lbs, sold at $11 75. This, we believe, was the only lot on the market. The receipts of hogs for twenty-four hours ending 7 A. M. Saturday were: Packers, 1,481 live and 310 dressed; total 419, against 3,491 on the corresponding day last year, and for the week amount to 5,669 head against 14,469 in the corresponding week last year. The deliveries of hogs by railroad from Sept. 1 up to Saturday, this season and last compare as follows:

Sept. 1 to Dec. 15.	1864	1863
Live Hogs, No.	37,642	41,355
Dressed Hogs, No.	5,488	16,586
Total	43,110	57,941

Showing a deficiency to date of 14,831.

Quincy, Illinois.—Pork is the leading article of produce coming to market at present. But few dressed hogs, however, are being received. We quote them at 10½@11c ₩ lb. The sales were:

50 head averaging 200 lbs dressed			$14 25
500	"	" 200 lbs	14 75
700	"	" 215 lbs	15 00
185	"	" 200 lbs	14 80
185	"	" 190 lbs	14 75
100	"	" 225 lbs	15 00
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Winona, Wis.—The pork trade is brisk, and prices are a little better. Live hogs averaging 250 lbs are ready sale at 10c ₩ lb. Dressed hogs are selling at 11, 12 and 13c, according to quality. We heard of one sale at 14c.

Chicago.—The market is quite firm, and prices stiff and higher, with sales, mostly at the Bellevue Yards, of about 2,000 head, including the following lots:

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Wheat in Milwaukee.

The deficiency in receipts since September 1st is increased to 4,514,903 bushels, as will be seen by the annexed statement:

	Bushels.
Receipts from Sept. 1 to Dec. 11, 1863	1,574,621
Receipts from Sept. 1 to Dec. 10, 1864	1,562,721
Deficiency	4,512,903

The stock of wheat in store on Saturday, we estimate at about 275,000 bushels. There has been no official report of the amount in store since November 1st.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Saturday, Dec. 17, 1864. }

Business was not very active yesterday and the unfavorable state of the weather was not favorable to transactions. The stock of Oil on the market at this time is not large. We still continue to receive a few parcels by the river. The weather continues to moderate, with a good prospect of an early resumption of navigation on Oil City. The rain that set in early yesterday morning continued without intermission, and both rivers were rising. Our latest from Oil City report a foot of snow on the ground. Should the present rains reach that place a large flood may be looked for. The demand for Oil at the wells was active, with a liberal amount changing hands at a slight advance. Sales were made at the wells at $11@11 25 per barrel. These are certainly steep figures, and neither the Gold market nor the New York Oil market seems to have any effect on prices at the wells. They appear to be a community of their own, and do their business in their own way, without regard to outsiders. The Oil regions is the place to get rich, providing you strike Oil, and it has equal advantages for losing a pile, providing you don't strike Oil. The market yesterday presented no new feature, and prices ruled about the same. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice. The principal transactions were in Crude, some two thousand barrels being disposed of. The stock on nand is not large:

REFINED OIL—There was a large inquiry for both bonded and free. The unfavorable condition of the weather, probably interfered with sales. We could only hear of the following: 100 bbls of prime white free at 87c; 56 bbls do free at 86c, and 56 bbls free at 87c. Those were the ruling prices.

BONDED OIL—We did not learn of any transactions. The market appeared steady at 65@66c, as per quality